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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FRENCH MARCHING METHODICALLY ON OVER SAILLY LINES

Steadily Reducing Last Few Defences Still Remaining to Germans

A JOINT ATTACK

Operating in Unison, Allies Add to Gains In Les Boeufs District

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 1.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We made further progress north-east of Les Boeufs. Violent enemy attacks at Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed. We took 70 prisoners.

The night was relatively calm on the right of the Meuse. A German attack south-west of Altkirch, in the Vosges, was repulsed.

North of the Somme, the French continue their methodic conquest of the few remaining defenses in the neighborhood of Sailly-Saillisel. South of the Somme, in the highly-disputed region between Biaches and La Maisonette, the footing the Germans succeeded in gaining at the cost of a lavish expenditure of troops was only secured at an exorbitant price.

Repeated attacks, launched in a series of strong waves of men, were scattered, with terrible losses, before a final violent assault forced the French to give a little ground and all the subsequent German onslaughts, in an attempt to drive the French from the neighboring ridge, were completely crushed.

There has been no infantry action in the region of Verdun. Heavy rain still continues along the greater part of the front and artillery is still playing the principal role.

London, November 1.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: We made successful raids on the enemy's trenches north-east of Festubert and Messines.

General Haig reported this evening: A local attack made by the British and French, east of Les Boeufs, gained some ground. There was heavy hostile shelling today between Le Sars and Gueudecourt and in the neighborhood of Schwaben Redoubt.

We bombarded the trenches south of Hulluch, with good results. A raid made by the enemy west of Angres was easily repulsed.

Our air-craft usefully reconnoitered and bombed enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down, damaged. One of ours is missing.

Systematic Buying Of Copper Cents Causes Trouble in Shanghai

If you have a few stacks of copper cents stuck away in the old bureau drawer hold on to them. You may without an effort become wealthy.

Within the last few days it has become evident that systematic buying up of coppers has been transferred from the North to Shanghai. Japanese speculators are supposed to be at the back of the movement here but there is as yet no proof of this. According to the market price of bulk copper, the copper cents it seems are worth more melted down than they are as a medium of exchange. Until recently you could get from 130 to 135 coppers for a Mexican dollar and from 12 to 14 for a ten cent silver piece. Yesterday a Mexican dollar was only good for 107 to 110 coppers and a ten cent silver piece brought only 10 coppers.

Among the Chinese yesterday there was much excitement and the belief was expressed that unless something is done to restore normal conditions many lines of trade will be affected.

The Weather

Regular monsoon along the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 71.6 and the minimum 48.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.9 and 57.7.

Wilson Gaining; Now Leads Two to One In Straw Ballot

For Woodrow Wilson ..... 216.
For Charles Evans Hughes ..... 110.

Yesterday's voting in the straw ballot being conducted by THE CHINA PRESS on the national election to be held next Tuesday plainly showed Mr. Wilson to be the favorite of the Americans in China. His administration received a stronger endorsement yesterday than that given it on the first day's voting.

The result of this straw ballot is being watched with interest by the residents of all nations here. Every American man and woman here should cast a ballot. Today's mails should bring some interesting results from the outports.

The students at the American High School yesterday registered the following vote which is not included in the above totals as these voters are not of legal voting age:

For Mr. Wilson ..... 37.
For Mr. Hughes ..... 13.

MT. ROSCA WON BACK BY RUMANIAN TROOPS

Still Pressing Invaders From Vulcan Pass; Pursuit In Jiul Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 31.—An official communique yesterday reported: The Rumanians have captured Mount Rosca, near Bratocea, 75 miles north of Bukharest, taking prisoners. The Rumanians continue to press the enemy northwards in the Vulcan Pass. They repulsed German attacks between Pratova Valley and the River Alt.

An official communique today reported: Our pursuit of the enemy on the Jiul sector continues. We took 600 more prisoners and captured a great quantity of war material. We made progress at Dragoslavele and repulsed an attack made by the enemy in Prasova Valley.

There was violent fighting east of the Alt. There has been no change on our southern front.

KHAKI FOR NAVY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—An order issued by the Admiralty authorises the wearing of a khaki uniform, instead of blue or white, by naval officers employed ashore outside the United Kingdom, when the senior officer orders.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR CONQUERED AFRICA

Britain Sending Special Official To Be Responsible To Colonial Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 1.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Sir Edwin Cornwall, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the situation in German East Africa has not altered since the last communique was issued. An experienced officer from the Colonial Service will shortly leave England, to establish a provisional civil administration in the conquered parts of German East Africa.

Asked whether this officer would report to South Africa or to the Colonial Office, Mr. Bonar Law replied: "To the Colonial Office."

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM INCREASES IN SZECHUEN

Under Protection of Officials Who Severely Punish Any Private Traders

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, November 1.—The conditions in connection with the opium traffic in the cities and country west of Chengtu are most deplorable. Private traders in opium, when caught, are severely punished, but the officials themselves are secretly smuggling opium from the border into Szechuen and there are dens everywhere. As an example, one "hsien" city has 200 opium dens and a small market-town 32.

It is alleged that one official recently distributed seed to the mountain farmers and keepers of the temple, to be sown in secluded places. Two missionaries report that they have personally seen poppy-plants two inches high.

It is stated that the dens are all under the control of the police or yamen-runners.

VENIZELOS GOVERNMENT DOUBTS ATHENS' WORD

Believes Troops Left in Thessaly Will Prove New Menace to Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, November 1.—The Venizelos Government has issued a communique in which it expresses the opinion that the Athens Government will not carry out loyally the demands of the Entente and alleging that the regiments left in Thessaly on the pretext of maintaining order will form centers for new concentrations. It hopes that the Allies will not be duped, but will use every precaution and says that the Venizelos Government is financially able to carry out all its enterprises and will form a well-equipped army.

M. Venizelos, interviewed, said that the sinking of the Greek steamer Angeliki by a German submarine constituted King Constantine's last chance to restore the unity of the nation by assuming the direction of the movement against the Bulgarians. If he persisted in his disastrous anti-national policy the abyss separating him and the great part of his people would become unbridgeable.

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Ronald McNeill drew attention to the Greek official statement that the Allied Governments have refused to recognise M. Venizelos and his Government.

Dr. Arthur Lynch strongly criticised the Foreign Office for "propping up that out-post of Germanism, Constantine."

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took strong exception of Dr. Lynch's speech. He said that Britain desired nothing more than Greece's greatness and prosperity. They believed that a benevolent neutrality was the proper attitude for Greece, but that anything which separated her from the Allies must end in a disaster for her which would last long beyond the present war.

He pointed out that the British did not go to Salonica at the invitation of M. Venizelos as an individual, to whom he paid a high tribute, but of the Greek Government. He strenuously denied that the French Government disagreed with Britain's policy concerning Greece. The complete unity between France and Great Britain had been reaffirmed at the recent conference at Boulogne.

He proceeded: "Whenever we find a portion of the Greek dominion which is in fact under the governance of M. Venizelos or the Provisional Government and where the great majority of the population recognise him as their Governor, we will recognise him as the *de facto* ruler of that portion."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Nov. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Nov. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 13
For Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 4, and here on November 8. Left Saigon on October 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

Soldiers Reap Crops Where Grim Reaper Has Been Busy

This picture shows French soldiers reaping a heavy harvest during a lull in their operations on the Somme front. The wheat crop has been unusually abundant this year. Soldiers from the trenches are being used as reapers while off duty. Women also aid in the harvesting.

Deutschland Safely Negotiates Another Trip Over Atlantic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New London, Conn., November 1.—The submarine Deutschland has arrived.

Indian Electric Cos. To be Taxed Higher

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—The Gazette announces that the Board of Referees has raised the percentage standard for the excess profits tax on electricity supply, electric traction undertakings and electric tramways in India to seven per cent for companies and eight per cent otherwise.

DISBAND LI LIEH-CHUN'S SOLDIERS WITHOUT PAY

Three Months' Arrears Due And Getting Nothing, Men Begin To Show Temper

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, November 1.—The remnant of Li Lieh-chun's army, which is stationed at Shekwan, is greatly excited, because the pay of the soldiers is three months in arrear and they are to be disbanded without receiving extra pay.

DISCUSS CHENGCHIATUNG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 2.—Baron Hayashi and Hsia Yi-ting, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, again discussed the Chengchiatung demands, yesterday, apparently without result.

BRITISH INFLICT HEAVY DEFEAT ON BULGARIANS

Storm Barakli Dzouma, Occupy Prosenik and Kumli; Servians Repulse Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Respite heavy rain, we captured Barakli Dzouma by a smartly executed attack and took 300 prisoners. Our losses were slight. We also occupied the villages of Prosenik and Kumli, farther south.

The Greek steamer Mashalia has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

Paris, November 1.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: The British have defeated the Bulgarians on the left bank of the Struma and inflicted sanguinary losses on them. They carried the village of Barakli Dzouma, which was strongly held by the enemy, after a violent fight and captured 315 prisoners.

The Servians repulsed Teuton-Bulgar counter-attacks in the region of the Czerna.

Shanghai Is World's Worst City Morally, Says Chaplain Anderson of U.S.S. Brooklyn

Scouts Contention it Can't Be Changed; Urges New Lawmakers if Necessary; Appeals for Sailors

Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in the Union Church hall, yesterday, Chaplain W. E. Anderson, of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, did not mince matters regarding the moral condition of Shanghai. From the sailor's point of view, he said, it is the worst city in the world—and excessive drinking was not the only vice the Chaplain referred to.

He laid special emphasis on the amount of vice-touting which goes on, naming ricsha coolies in particular. The subject of the address was "John Barleycorn versus Jack Tar" and Mr. Anderson spoke in part as follows:

To those who insist that total abstinence is easy I can agree that as a physical act it is simple and easy but it assumes a strong will that is actuated by clear cut mental and social attitudes. The struggle between John Barleycorn and Jack that interests us this hour hinges largely on social environments. In this connection I think I am safe in saying that thinking or intellection is the lowest function of the soul and that our appeals must be directed to the desire and our energies used in creating situations which intensify this desire. Men pay the highest price of mind and body to realize their desires. If we are to assist Jack Tar in this struggle we must make temperance a thing strongly to be desired. A study of these two characters will indicate the direction of helpful service.

John Barleycorn attracts attention to himself because of his age and influence.

Who is Jack Tar that we should consider him? I hold no brief for his misconduct. However, I am here to declare that he is a man worthy of your consideration and friendship. Furthermore, that he stands before a public prejudiced against him and that it is my purpose to remove some of that prejudice this afternoon.

The prejudice against Jack Tar is largely due to the fact that he is a sailor. From childhood we have been trained to associate that name with drunken brawls and general lawlessness.

The old school set a standard for Jack Tar and impressed their character on the class of men called sailors. Jack suffers from the stigma of it today.

The present situation is widely different from the old.

Now that we have considered some of the characteristics of John Barleycorn and Jack Tar. I desire to call attention to some aggravating circumstances. Briefly, just what is the environment under which Jack Tar must live ashore? What can we do to change it if a change is desired?

Morals of Shanghai

It is unnecessary for me to pass a criticism on the moral environs of Shanghai. The press has done that for me. I quote relative to this phase of the situation from a local paper: "It is safe to say that no city in the world could show a more deplorable sight than is to be found in certain sections of Hongkew, a standing disgrace to the Europeans in the eyes of the Chinese, and an outrage on the decent families who have to live in close proximity to such abodes." I am in no wise called upon to prove the above statement. However I am glad to give some corroborative testimony. Jack Tar will tell you that it is the worst city in point of immorality that he has visited. The medical records of the ships show an increase in venereal cases as they come to Shanghai from Southern Chinese ports and the Philippines.

In other remarks the press has indicated that Jack was a visitor to these places of filth and squalor. I am not here to deny that statement but to call attention to contributing causes which sent him there. Jack was there because touting ricsha coolies met him at his first landing on Chinese soil and piloted him to these halls of infamy. Jack was there because girls and lecherous coolies actually solicited his presence on the very steps of the Navy Y.M.C.A. Jack was there because Shanghai provided no clean amusement place or lounging place for him in the early hours of the evening. Before a reading public too strongly censures the misconduct of Jack let it determine its just responsibility for the institutions that debauch him.

The press has called attention that some folks have criticised the publicity of the facts relative to the immoral status of the community. It was urged that the report was exaggerated and that the police had gone their limit in cleaning up the city under the present laws.

If what is urged in the second criticism is true, namely: "that the police can go no farther under the present laws," my advice is to get some new laws. Furthermore, if it is necessary to get some new officials to secure these requisite new laws impeach the present officials on the charge of treason.

Here is what I mean by this apparently radical statement. On the twentieth of last September the Bishop of London, fresh from the camps on Salisbury Plain, spoke to the audience in the churchyard of St. James in Piccadilly these words: "What I have come to denounce to-

(Continued on Page 2)

MR. WILSON ORDERS REPORT ON SINKING OF THE S.S. MARINA

Lansing Is Making Inquiries Both in London And Germany

SURVIVORS' STORY

Say Vessel Was Torpedoed Twice Without Warning Being Given

ADRIFT IN STORM

Suffered Agonies During A Night on Rough Sea In Cold Weather

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Longbranch, N.J., November 1.—On learning that six Americans had been killed in the sinking of the s.s. Marina, President Wilson telegraphed Secretary of State Lansing to expedite the securing of the facts. Mr. Lansing replied that he has asked Mr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, for information and is also informally inquiring in Germany.

London, November 1.—Survivors of the Donaldson Line s.s. Marina, which sank off the Irish coast on Saturday afternoon, confirm the statement that she was torpedoed, without warning, amid-ships, twice in quick succession. The explosion killed two stokers.

The steamer floated for twenty minutes and then split and sank. Three boats got away. A fourth was smashed. The wireless was useless, as the accumulators were broken.

The Captain was the last to leave. He jumped overboard after the Chief Engineer and both of them were drowned and also all the other officers.

The survivors had a terrible experience in the open boats in the rough sea and cold and stormy weather until they were picked up in the morning.

The British steamers Meroe (3,552 tons) and Torino (1,850 tons) have been sunk.

Skibbereen, Cork, October 31.—Two German submarines attacked the s.s. Marina.

Lisbon, November 1.—The commander of a German submarine which sank a Norwegian steamer, last Saturday, informed the captain that he had orders to sink all ships in Portuguese waters, except Spanish ones.

Amsterdam, October 31.—An official message from Berlin states that the U.-53 has returned safely.

Question Disposal Of German British Funds

Millions Held by Public Trustee; Asquith Won't Discuss Ultimate Disposition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 1.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Rowland Hunt asked: "Are the millions of pounds held by the Public Trustee for Germans till after the war to be considered an asset for Germany in the terms of peace? If so, are British businesses in Germany similarly treated?"

Mr. Asquith replied that it was not in the public interest to make a statement at present regarding the precise manner in which the Government propose to deal with the matter.

Hughes Declares He Would Not Prohibit Export of Munitions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Columbus, Indiana, November 1.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes has indicated that he would not prohibit the export of munitions if he is elected President.

CONSCRIPTION BREAK-UP IN AUSTRALIA IS ACUTE

Several Ministers Resign; M.Ps. Expelled from Labor Party; Holman Loses Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, November 1.—Up to the present, the figures of the referendum are: "No" 966,000; "Yes" 833,000. The resignations of the Hon. W. G. Higgs, the Hon. A. Gardiner and Senator E. J. Russell from the Commonwealth Ministry have been accepted.

Brisbane, November 1.—Senator Givens and Mr. Lamford, a member of the House of Representatives, who favor conscription, have been expelled from the Labor Party.

Sydney, N.S.W., November 1.—A score of the Labor members of the New South Wales Parliament have withdrawn their support from the Premier, the Hon. W. A. Holman, and have formed a new party.

Hold Rebel Leaders Over Armed Robbery

Charged in Connection With Raid on N. Honan Road Change Shop

Three former Chinese rebel leaders have been taken into custody in connection with the raid of armed bandits on a change shop at 31 North Honan Road on the evening of October 17. They are Psu Han-chang, Colonel Liu Zu-ming and Wang Tsu-nieh. They were arrested on October 25 in a raid on the Republican Headquarters in French Town by the detectives of the Concession. They were turned over to the West Hongkew Police Station where they are now held with others connected with the raid awaiting trial in the Mixed Court.

A new development was reported yesterday when Mr. Rudinger was engaged as counsel to defend the former military leaders. He was retained by General Han Hui now located at Chuchoufu, for whose capture, it will be remembered, President Yuan Shih-k'ai offered a reward of Tls. 20,000.

The robbery in question occurred in the early evening. Eight armed men entered the change shop and while three of them discharged fire-arms to intimidate the clerks the remainder of the band rifled the cash drawer. They escaped with about $1,900, a portion of which was recovered by the police when they captured five of the band. Two pedestrians were wounded by stray bullets.

FIERCELY ATTACKED ALL AROUND, RUSSIANS FIRM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 1.—An official communique reports: Fierce battles are proceeding in Galicia, south of Brzezany, on the Narayovka River, where the enemy are attacking in several places. The enemy are also attacking in the wooded Carpathians, but were repelled nearly everywhere.

The communique indicates that the enemy made some progress in the valley of the Alt, on the Rumanian frontier.

HAIG'S CONGRATULATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that General Sir Douglas Haig conveyed the congratulations of the British army to Generalissimo Joffre on the success of the French at Verdun, a fitting sequel to its glorious defence. General Joffre replied, expressing the thanks of the French to their valiant British comrades, whose congratulations are a fresh pledge of the warm sympathy existing between the two armies.

WAR-WORKERS' VOTES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 1.—In the House of Commons, today, during the committee stage of the Special Register Bill, Mr. Asquith said that the Government is very anxious to afford qualified men belonging to the navy, army and munition-works facilities to vote in any possible election and intended to legislate accordingly. He further undertook that the question of the enfranchisement of seamen and soldiers, as such, should be brought to an early issue.

WOULD RETAIN FENG

The Tson-hua Sin-pao reports:—The gentry of Shanghai have wired to the Peking Government asking it to retain General Feng Kuo-chang as the military Governor of Kiangsu though he has been elected the Vice-President of the Republic as was the case with the present President Li Yuan-hung who remained as the Tutuh of Hupeh when he was elected as the Vice-President.

The Eastern Times reports:—The Vice-President will remain at Nanking but where he will take the oath accepting his post is not decided as yet.

ENGINES FOR RUSSIA

Tokio, November 1.—The Railway Board of Japan has consented to transfer 35 locomotives to Russia from the railway lines in Hokkaido.

Widowed as She Won Fortune Abroad

(Mrs. Kathryn Stanton)

New York, September 20.—At her home in Whitestone, L. I., Mrs. Kathryn Stanton today is slowly recovering from the shock she received on rushing ashore from the Tuscania to embrace her husband and describe her triumph in selling her centrifugal gun to the British War Office, only to be told that she was a widow and that her husband, Frank McMillan Stanton, a noted copper mining man and a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, had died Saturday. The widow fainted when her sister garbed in mourning broke the news to her at the pier. Stanton appeared to be rallying on the way to health when his wife sailed to sell the gun to the British. He had doubts about the success of her mission.

News Brevities

Miss Jessie Ackermann, the famous traveller and lecturer, has arranged to give a course of five lectures on Current Events, under the auspices of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations of Shanghai, on November 7, 14, 21, 28, December 5. The lectures will be given in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road. All English speaking members of the Chinese community and interested foreigners both men and women will be welcomed. Tickets for the course $2.00 are on sale at the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations.

* * *

Although payment has been made to the revolutionists in Shanghai, there are still over 5,000 of these people who have not returned to their native homes. In view of the danger that these people may commit crimes, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has expressed a willingness to give a sum of $15,000 to buy steamer tickets for them. The money raised has been entrusted to Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who is to consult with Mr. Li Chen-wu, the representative of the revolutionists. Those who desire to return home must notify these gentlemen.

* * *

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A., returned to Shanghai yesterday from a vacation in Canada.

* * *

Mr. A. W. Olsen has returned to Shanghai and has taken up his duties as secretary of the Shanghai Race Club.

* * *

Mr. Weng Tsu-tsan, a well known Chinese financier, died Wednesday at his home in Park Road. He was one of the directors of the "Sin Wan Pao," and also a director of the Hang Yeh Ping Mining Co. and of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. He once held the position of Taotai of Canton.

* * *

A motion for dismissal of the action of the relatives of a deceased ricsha coolie against Mr. A. U. Belyea was denied by Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, in H. M.'s Supreme Court yesterday and the trial of the case was called. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. John Hays for the defense.

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Special attention given to outport orders.

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

Dutch Show Anxiety For E. Indies' Safety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 1.—Several members of the budget committee recommend the strengthening of the forces in the Dutch East Indies as speedily as possible.

BRITISH TRADE EXHIBIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 1.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that he was communicating with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the possibility of arranging for an exhibition of British manufactures in the principal commercial centers of the Dominions. Extensive preparation was essential if the exhibition was to be practicable.

Shanghai Is World's Worst City Morally

(Continued from Page 1)

day are the villains more treacherous than German spies, who ought to share their fate; who lie in wait to stain the chivalry of our boys, to poison their minds and undermine their character." The Bishop was right about the penalty that should be meted out to the moral traitor.

'Shanghai Can Be Cleaned'

I can appreciate something of the difficulty of the international community to secure concerted action relative to the civic righteousness of Shanghai, yet I am here to say that that group of law-makers, whoever they may be, who discourage and kill serious endeavor to make Shanghai morally clean are traitors. They are traitors to the young manhood in your settlement; traitors to the honor and moral progress of their native lands; and traitors to the new republic of China which looks to the foreign citizens to build it up in the virtues of heart and home. Shanghai can be cleaned of its flagrant vices if the moral and Christian constituency wills it. It will take a real fight to do it. But remember we are men and women of conviction and we will acquit ourselves like men and women who are possessed of the conviction that right is might and that manhood still is precious.

I do not ask you to condescend to tolerate Jack in your social life for he is possessed of a fine spirit of independence and manliness and would resent such patronage. I do not ask that you show him charity: but that he may have a clean and genial environment to be what he is in heart and purpose. I do not ask for a new Christianity but for the Christianity which is concerned in saving him from his sins but, more, in saving him from circumstances which makes sins more attractive than right living.

John Barleycorn, that reprobate of the centuries, is losing his prestige. His unpopularity is increasing by leaps and bounds. You may be sure when he dies no tears will be shed and no flowers will bear tribute of love and esteem for the deceased.

Jack Tar walks your streets today in blue uniform, lonely and hungry for friends. He is proud of his flag, the emblem of a free and exalted life, which kissed by the sun of day and wooed by the stars of night floats from the distant capitol. He has no real cause to be ashamed of his uniform of blue for it decorates him as the sworn defender of liberty—the goddess of the Western hemisphere. Withal, Jack is the affable American friend within the gates of your city. Cultivate his acquaintance and you will love him. "Greater love hath no man than this that he will lay down his life for his friends." Jack wants no man to lay down his live but simply to share the life that both lives may be richer and better.

When You Go For a Walk in The Country Round Shanghai,

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

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M. 12,000,000,000 Is Voted By Reichstag as War Funds; Compare Belligerent Loans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 27.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Count Roedern, Secretary of State of the Treasury, introduced the new war credit bill of 12,000,000,000 Marks. He reviewed the splendid successes of the German war finance and compared it with the practice followed by Germany's enemies. The Secretary stated that the total German war credits until now amounted to 52,000,000,000 Marks.

He then explained the practice of the German treasury. On the basis of the war credits granted by the Reichstag, the treasury in all cases at first issued short term treasury bonds, which were regularly consolidated into long term loans in the months of March and September.

The amount of more than 47,000,000,000 Marks was subscribed for these loans, of which today already 45,000,000,000 have been paid in, which proves the success of this financing policy. The German nation in 1914 produced from its own resources 4,500,000,000 in such loans, in 1915 more than 21,000,000,000 and in 1916 again 21,000,000,000.

The Secretary of State continued: "You remember that the first four loans had essentially the same terms, i.e., 5% interest and approximately the same price of issue. In this way, there have been raised 36,000,000,000 in round figures. The question seemed justified whether also the 5th loan could be placed at the same conditions."

The Secretary mentioned numerous suggestions that had been made by the financial world and others, but the president of the Imperial Bank, to whom the administration of finance owes great thanks for collaboration on this loan, pointed out that "no special medicines were needed" and these expectations proved to be right by the fact that 10,652,000,000 was subscribed to the 5th war loan, which was of the same type as the preceding loans. The number of subscribers is about four million, which is nearly the same number as for the 3rd war loan, which was the most successful. Therefore, also, the 5th loan must be called a "people's loan."

Count Roedern expressed thanks to all who collaborated for the success and added that special thanks are due to the press, which informed the public and thus cleared away the errors and rumors which were spread with malicious intention. He continued: "I stated in the Budget committee that, on September 30, about 5,500,000,000 subscriptions had been paid in. I can now complete my communication by stating that the payment on the 5th war loan today has reached 8,500,000,000, although the first instalment of only 30 per cent was due on October 18.

"These facts prove better than anything else that the always repeated rumors, according to which our loans were financed by loan institutes, the so-called Darlehnskassen, are wrong. Those who, before the day fixed for the first instalment, pay the total amount subscribed, certainly will not appeal to the loan institutes, where they must pay during several months ¼ per cent interest above that yielded by the loan.

"I found in a periodical of a neutral country, which otherwise contains serious reading, the nonsensical report, that 59 per cent of the 5th war loan was financed by loan institutes and, therefore, I am now presenting the exact figures about the extent to which, up to now, the loan institutes were used for the 5th war loan. The amount is exactly 235,139,000 Marks, that is, less than 3 per cent of the amount paid in at present, which is 8,500,000,000 Marks.

"The total amount for all war loans still existing is 1,086,746,000 Marks, which again is less than 3 per cent of the total amount paid in for all war loans, aggregating 45,000,000,000. I understand that foreign countries always ask questions how this periodic filling of our war costs from our own means as a nation can be explained. Moral reasons are able to direct the capital into the roads now necessary for the country, but the capital for this purpose must be existent.

"The secret of this war finance is that we are cut off from the outside world. Imports are thus diminished and also our payments to foreign countries are forcibly decreased. To this must be added the strenuous work done behind the front in agriculture and industries, in which the German women collaborate, as well as the policy of saving, to which we were forced to get accustomed in so many domains. The best proof of the increase of the saving capacity is given by the statistics of the savings banks, which for the first 8 months of 1916 show an increase of deposits amounting to 1,710,000,000 Marks and in which the amounts used for the war loan are not included.

"This is about the same increase as in the same period of last year and exceeds by much more than 1,000,000,000 increase of deposits of the savings banks during the first 8 months of 1914, which almost completely were months of peace. The president of the Berlin Savings Bank estimates on this basis for this year an increase of deposits in the savings banks at 3,500,000,000.

"The conclusions to be drawn from this voluntary increase at the savings banks, for the deposits with other banks and economic associations will make plausible also to foreigners the way in which our loans, amounting to thousands of millions, are financed. It will become perhaps all the more plausible, since the other countries lack part of these necessary conditions for formation of new capital.

"While our money stays at home, the enemy states must pay every day a larger tribute to foreign countries. Only a short while ago, Mr. McKenna, British Chancellor of the Treasury, had to make a defence against attacks in Parliament on account of excessive interest paid on the new short-term credits. Mr. McKenna answered that, on every working day of a week, two million pounds, or 40,000,000 Marks must be found for payments to foreign countries.

"These amounts, which are used for war materials, must be added to the excess of imports over exports, for which Britain, as well as France, must pay to foreign countries, on account of the very remarkably unfavorable development of the balance of trade. No tangible increase of exportation was possible in Britain during this year. Besides, the largest British exports go to countries of the Entente, where they are consequently not paid for, but must be credited in the form of advances for war purposes.

"Such advances for war purposes to Entente Powers have already reached the amount of £800,000,000, or 16,000,000,000 Marks. For the current year, the British budget provides 9,000,000,000 Marks for this purpose and Mr. Asquith had to declare that he considers this amount insufficient."

Count Roedern then recognized that Britain in an energetic manner, tries to adopt a policy of taxes on the traditions of war finance, that limits the superfluous expenses and exploits all hands in a fashion which must be called sensible. But all these measures are unable to change the fact that the discount rate of the Bank of England had to be fixed at 6% and that Consols are now quoted 56½%, while the German Reichsbank, since December, 1914, was able to maintain the standard of 5%.

The Secretary presented a synopsis of the war finance of the different belligerent countries and said: "In Britain up to now, 13 war credit bills, amounting to 62,000,000,000 Marks, followed by only two loans at home and by the share of the loans of the Entente aggregate not more than 19,000,000,000 Marks. At least 30,000,000,000 Marks of short term treasury bills are outstanding. France has 55,000,000,000 Francs of war credits and but two long term loans, with the result of about 13,000,000,000 Marks followed, while we had five long term loans with the well-known result of 47,000,000,000.

"Britain at first paid 3½% interest, then 4½% and now for three years exchequer bonds 6%, while we paid on all loans 5%. France has a price of issue of 87½% for 5% loans, now offered to the public. With us the price of issue varies only between 97½% and 99%. Britain and France during the last loans accepted former loans as payment. With us the issue of the loans was without any special enticement."

The secretary, from these figures, drew the following conclusions: "Already today it is evident that Germany's financial burdens, compared with the efforts and results, are lighter than those of our adversaries."

To this general review of the cost of the war in the different countries, the Secretary added: "I think I am correct when I estimate the cost of the war, spent up to now by the European states, at 250,000,000,000 Marks, without counting the destroyed values and without including the pensions and obligations originating from the war. Of this total sum, we and our allies bear one-third and the countries of the Entente two-thirds.

"You know that we must continue the fight and that the responsibility does not rest with us. We must use further money and purchaseable things and also the best capital, which for every country is the life of its fighting sons."

The Secretary said that the monthly war expenses were further involved, since the German fronts were extended to Transylvania and the Dobrudja. The amounts during the last four months averaged 2,187,000,000, which is still considerably less than the British war expenses, 3,000,000,000. For the present month to this sum must be added 250,000,000 Marks repaid to the federal states and towns for relief advanced to families in distress and war damages.

"Besides this 250,000,000, not all the 48,000,000 up to now was completely used for the army. As you know, twice the amount, 200,000,000 Marks each time was put to the disposal for assistance to townships for relief purposes. This will be continued and negotiations are pending to increase these amounts. Besides, a portion of the money is invested in industries working for the war in war companies.

"These will either be repaid or usefully employed in times of peace. I recall the nitrogen establishments, from which we hope to put at the disposal of agriculture more nitrogen at lower prices than ever in peace times. Further, there is to be considered in this direction the replacing of a part of our copper by aluminium and also establishments for producing fodder."

The Secretary then declared: "However, the largest part of the war expenditure was directly used for the army. Because we must provide, from this new credit, our soldiers fighting on the Somme, in Courland, Poland, Galicia, Transylvania and the Dobrudja with the necessary ammunition and winter clothing, the Federal Governments hope for your unanimous consent to the new credit of 12,000,000,000 Marks asked for in the supplementary budget.

German Ammunition Stores Captured in Somme Advance

Here is shown some of the loot captured by the British from the Germans along the Somme. The wicker cases contain shells of various caliber for the guns used in the defense of the positions from which the Germans were driven. Some of the guns were captured and the shells shot back at their one time owners.

American Hustle And British Adaptability Transforming Basra

Lord Derby Says Mesopotamia Transport Now As Near Perfection As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Derby described what the War Office has done to supply the troops in Mesopotamia since it took over that responsibility on July 20. He emphasised the great difficulties of transport from Basra to the front, but claimed that the measures taken bring the system as near perfection as possible.

The barges originally sent out were practically useless, as they could not pass that part of the river called The Narrows, but many new barges were being sent out and railways were being constructed rapidly, with labor obtained from India. Since July 20, the daily average of the amount of food sent up the river has risen from 222 tons to 800 tons and the troops, with few exceptions, are fully rationed, while munitions are ample and over 17,000 tons of clothing have been sent out since July.

Lord Derby read a telegram to the Colonial Office from Mr. Godfrey Collins, M. P. for Greenock, sent from Basra, on the 28th, in which he described Basra as "a hive of industry with American hustle and British adaptability. A port is being created and a town erected.

"Five store-ships, with mixed cargoes, have been cleared in twelve days. Each troop-ship is emptied on arrival. The situation is well in hand and there is no need for anxiety."

He also quoted a private letter from General Maude to the Quartermaster-General, stating that Colonel Grey, able assisted by Major Hughes, has taken over sole control of the river-transport and things are already moving much more briskly. Barges are being constructed in the dockyards of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abedan.

The arrival from Singapore of a couple of stern-wheelers and some barges has helped to speed up matters and the expected arrival of other barges enables him to take a confident view of the future.

Lord Derby stated that the quantity of ordnance stores was very gratifying. If a steady stream is kept up, they would be all right. He hoped that there would soon be better transport to the front. The Sheik-saad-Sinn railway was being completed to Nas-i-Riveh and would soon reach Khamsiyah and the Quernkh-Amara line was being pushed on as hard as possible.

Regarding food, the Quarter-Master General and General Scott, who have been sent out to supervise, reported that the situation is more satisfactory. The War Office now receives a weekly report by telegraph from the Director of Supplies, thus keeping in close touch with the requirements of the force.

The scale of rations is adequate and improving, though there is still a shortage in alternative diet. Thus, they were unable to give the men a choice. At present, they were fed on fresh meat. The supply of frozen meat had been tentatively arranged, pending the delivery of refrigerating barges, which might be completed in from two to seven months. At present, there was no reason to fear a shortage of fresh meat.

A large supply of mechanical transport is ready to be sent out, if it could be properly used. There was no difficulty in obtaining horses and he hoped that the strengthening of the Veterinary Department would result in the horses and mules being got into good condition.

The Director of Ordnance has taken over charge of the ordnance service at Basra. The Flying Corps has been re-inforced.

The Hospital Fleet has been considerably augmented by using passenger steamers. It is now possible to transport sick and wounded without delay and in reasonable comfort. Supplementary hospital-ships, replete with every comfort, will be available next year.

Numbers of tugs and cargo and water barges, an ice-plant and workshops are being constructed, for which purposes 1,369 skilled men and 2,000 unskilled have been or are being sent from Great Britain and Egypt. The Colonial Office has been approached, with a view to obtaining labor from West Africa and Nigeria.

A railway board has been formed to co-operate with the Indian Engineering Association, with a view to expediting the supply of the staff, plant and material for the railways.

Lord Derby detailed the increase in medical facilities, mentioning that a base hospital, double the ordinary size, with over 80 tons of stores, has been despatched to Bombay, where it will be under the direct control of the General Officer Commanding in India and would be kept fully supplied and able to meet promptly all demands from Mesopotamia. All tired units have been relieved as far as possible by fresh troops.

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JAPAN AND U.S. LEARN RESPECT FROM TENNIS

Sportsmanship Makes Deeper Impression Than Declaration Of Independence

WHAT 'INVASION' MEANS

Kumagae Teaches Americans To Think Better of People Of His Country

Tokio, October 26.—Some of the effects of the "Japanese invasion" of America—the visit of Kumagae and Mikami to the United States this summer—are noted in the following, from the Literary Digest's "Personal Glimpses" column:

The plaintive warnings of the jingoes have at last come true. Japan has invaded America. It is not because she has succeeded in placing herself at the head of the manufacturers of Swedish safety matches since the war opened—the safety-matches are coming in avalanches from the Land of the Rising Sun, all carefully packed in thin wood boxes bearing labels printed in the Swedish tongue; but it is in another kind of march that Japan has triumphed over our country. If the pleasantry is pardonable, the matches are—tennis matches.

People found that they liked Ichiya Kumagae. He, as you will learn later, came from the coal country of Japan, by way of Manila, where he bested every one they could put up against him. After various vicissitudes in America he won the Newport tournament by a brilliant victory over Johnston, then national champion, and some thought he might win the national championship at Forest Hills. But there he did not even reach the semi-finals and was defeated by Church. Defeats are always educational, however, and the son of Nippon may prove even more dangerous next year. After he beat Johnston, the New York World commented:

A week ago no one would have foretold that Ichiya Kumagae would fight his way through the long list of contestents on the Newport Casino tennis-courts, and end with a brilliant victory over William M. Johnston, the national singles champion. But today the feat is recorded in tennis history. Every year produces its surprises. If it were not that a newcomer suddenly disputes the chosen winner's title to supremacy, interest in the sport would flag. Kumagae is the surprise of 1916. Wherever he plays he will be watched as a possible champion.

Until a short time ago Kumagae had played little tennis with first-rank men. From Japan and Manila to Forest Hills and Newport is a long jump. It is not easy to explain how in a very few years he mastered the game so as to overcome men like Johnston, Williams, and Griffin, but the last week at Newport renders explanations useless. He won the Casino Cup, and Newport has had its sensation. From now on Kumagae and Japan will have plenty of backers against the field.

And so the New York Tribune, keeping pace with new sensations, got a countryman of the little Nipponese to write up an account of him. And from that we get many interesting and amusing items about the latest addition to the tennis-world. We learn, for instance:

Until his freshman year at Keio University in Tokio—one of the three great private universities of the empire—he had never seen a real racket or a real tennis-ball. He had toyed with large, uncovered rubber balls, such as children play with on sidewalks in America, and with many a made-in-Japan racket as flabby as a fat man. But that was all. Kumagae graduated from the Keio this year: therefore, his tennis career is a wee thing of four years' fostering. It is even shorter than that—to make a sensational story still more unbelievable. For it was in the early summer of 1913 that Kumagae took up the game seriously with a real racket and tested it and his muscles on real tennis balls with covers on them. And precisely seven months after that he went down to Manila to compete in the open tournament for the championship of the Orient.

He went down with the profound conviction of being the joke of the tournament. To be sure, there could not have been any other view for an aspirant of seven months' experience to take. Still, he had played and beaten men in the Tokio Club, and his admirers, most of them quite as young as himself, gave him an earful of high temperatured air lest he come home from Manila with a tale "How the Jelly-Fish Lost His Bones," a perfectly good tale and a prime favorite in the nurseries of Nippon, but one with which his friends did not wish to make a big hit with young Kumagae in the critical hours awaiting him at Manila.

At Manila he did pretty well. His success should have astounded him. I do not know whether it did or not.

On Friday, the 9th of January, he met . . . .

But let us pause right here—not for a reply, but just to let Kumagae put a white stone upon that day—for on that day he met Fottrell, of San Francisco, in the semi-final round of the tournament.

To everybody familiar with Fottrell's play the showing which a Japanese boy after seven months of real tennis practise made against him sounds not merely wonderful; it sounds like a dime-novel yarn or a joke of a hard-up comic supplement. Fottrell might have had a sunstroke on the day when he played a trifle. But, unfortunately for the easy solution of the puzzle, Kumagae played an exhibition match against none other than the present national champion of the United States, William M. Johnston, who had defeated Fottrell in the final of the tournament, winning the Championship of the Orient, the day before.

The exhibition match was played on the day following the close of the tournament, and Kumagae "forced the champion to a four-set match, three sets of which went beyond deuce." And that was the first tourament wherein Kumagae played.

I said to Kumagae few days ago:

"And how did you feel when you went against real tennis at Manila for the first time in your young life?"

"I never learned so much in my life as I did then," said he.

His modesty was offensive. I wouldn't have stood anything of the sort from an American. But I remembered that he was from Nippon; that I was from there too, originally, although it is a standing wonder to myself how I do forget the land of my birth and its gentle manners. So I forgave him. I didn't even waste my breath in reminding him that Kumagae himself had had a stiff match in the morning that day before meeting Niles.

But hana yori dango; rather than the flower of modest adjectives, almost any chronicler or critic would taste the dumpling of actual test and personal observation.

The account runs on to include a tale of the celebrated game between Kumagae and Murray, the American, at the Crescent Athletic Club courts in Brooklyn. We are told of a crucial point in the play where there was doubt about a decision, and the tall American was the only man who saw what had really happened. The umpire gave the point to Murray, who gravely protested it at once. Not melodramatically, we are told, but firmly. He was playing a fair game. The reporter concluded:

The umpire was helpless. The point went to Kumagae.

I do not know just how this incident affected the American spectators. To a little group of us heathens it was no longer a mere game of tennis we were looking at. I was sitting next to a young man who graduated from the same university in Tokio as Kumagae did and in the same class with him. He will enter Harvard this fall.

"Domo kanshin desuna" said he to me. "We may brag as much as we please about what we can do in Japan. But . . . but that is beyond us. There is a bigness about the American that dwarfs us."

He was not talking about six-foot and some inches of Murray's altitude either: he was simply overwhelmed with the splendor and majesty of the "American sense of fair play."

And who shall say just how far this sort of thing would not go? This single incident made an impression upon the young Japanese student which the Declaration of Independence and the Sermon on the Mount repeated by a thousand missionaries to Japan could never make—not in a thousand years.

Having this sort of thing in mind, I asked Kumagae how he had been treated since he came to America.

He grinned in answer:

"Of course, I had heard a lot about the American sportsman before I sailed," said he; "his sense of fair play and square deal, and all that, you know. The American doesn't play fair at all, as a matter of fact. He cheats himself right along. The sternest knocker of the American is the American. American spectators seem to be always hunting for the smallest excuse to applaud my play. Most certainly they applaud me ten times more than they applaud the play of any of their own countrymen. You know things are not like that in Japan. When I played Mr. Griffin at the Tokio Club the crowd did applaud some exceptional exhibitions of Mr. Griffin's skill. But it seemed to go hard with the crowd to do so. Here I always get the benefit of a doubtful point. I do not speak English well: I do not wish to make myself ridiculous in protesting. But I feel like doing it often."

Besides tennis, he is doing corking good work in another line. He is showing some of our good American friends that the Japanese are not altogether a race of spies and sneak-thieves, wife-beaters, infantile-paralysis incubators, liars and donkeys, and enthusiastic lunatics, as the Hearst papers are telling millions of Americans almost every day. He has shown himself a human being—just a human boy.

Belgian Queen Braves Trenches To Cheer Soldiers

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM.

This photograph shows the Belgian Queen on the occasion of her recent visit to the front, where she bolstered up the courage of the soldiers of the little kingdom on the firing line.

Reports stated that she had many narrow escapes. One despatch from Paris said that a camera with which she was taking snap-shots was pierced by a German rifle bullet.

Judge Gary Uses Morals In Business, Despite Rule Of The Dollar, Says Shibusawa

Writing on America's Steel Industry, Japanese Leader Praises American Steel Magnate

An interview with Baron Shibusawa on the subject "Having Met Judge Gary," is contained in the October number of the Nihonkon. The interview quotes the Baron as follows:

"Judge Gary is a man of excellent moral character rarely to be met in a country like the United States where the worship of the dollar is universal. I am in perfect agreement with him in the opinion that moral advancement should not be incompatible with economic progress. Now I shall talk for your paper about the American steel enterprise with Mr. Gary as its central figure.

'Carnegie Steel Works'

"It is one of America's ambitious schemes to stimulate the progress of material civilization by taking the fullest advantage of the power of machinery. And it is a long time since that she began paying special attention to the iron and steel industry. When in 1902 I first went to the United States, I paid a visit to the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg and was not a little astonished at the vast scale on which they were managed. The completeness of various organizations, the excellency of machines, and the enormous number of operatives—all this astonished me beyond words; I could hardly find any word of comment.

"But when I saw the managerial office of this great world famous works I was surprised to find it was small out of all proportion to the hugeness of the business. The men working in it were only about half a dozen in number. This is the headquarters of the Carnegie Steel Works which handled all the orders which poured in not only from all parts of the United States, but from the whole world. The manager of this import and business department was a man of not more than 40 years, and those who worked under him were young men of less than 30 years old. This was likewise a great surprise to me.

'Steel Corporation'

"When I visited the Carnegie Steel Works, a great trust called the steel corporation had already been formed. Mr. Carnegie was of course a member of the trust. Such wealthy men as Morgan and Rockefeller were connected with it. The name of Judge Gary also figured as one of the organizers of the trust. But at that time I heard but little about him. Perhaps he was not so famous then as he is now. To know anything about the steel business in the United States one must know the history of the Steel Corporation.

"The Steel Corporation was organized in 1900. The man who planned and proposed this big trust was none other than Judge Gary himself, and if I remember right, Mr. Schiff was one of the promoters. The reason why such a big trust was formed was that there were over 140 big and small steel works at that time, and they waged such a fierce competition among themselves that if the things were left to take their own course, these numerous concerns might ruin one another in their mad competition. Even the Carnegie Steel Works found it difficult at one time to keep itself above water.

'Steel Works in the United States'

"It is not a mere accident that the organization of the Steel Corporation should have given a great impetus to the development of steel enterprise of the United States. That the whole of the intellectual class of the United States has been full of great enthusiasm for the progress of the steel enterprise can be clearly seen in the opinion announced by Mr. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, New York, who had just returned in 1902 from a tour of inspection through Europe. In this report he declared that the empire of wealth could be realized by the power of intellect and that the United States could be an empire of wealth by developing her commerce and industry, and that there was no need of the United States fearing Europe.

"Further, he criticized the conditions in various states of Europe, saying that France was barely able to maintain the *status quo*, being somewhat toward the down hill path; that England, though old-fashioned in her business methods and somewhat tardy in industrial progress, was yet possessed on an inner force; that Germany was very much to be dreaded because of the rampant energy of her people and her shrewd application of science to industry; and that Russia was not at all to be feared because there was little connection between her science and industry, and the people were not industrious though she had a vast population.

"Considering that a banker like Mr. Vanderlip is convinced that the future greatness of the United States depends upon her commerce and industry, it is no wonder that all thinking Americans should pay enthusiastic attention to the steel works enterprise which is the basic condition of development of all business.

'Wonderful Progress of Steel Works'

"In 1909 I went to the United States again as chief of the Japanese business men tourists, and during this tour I visited many iron foundries which I had previously known and also inspected the actual conditions of new steel works, studying the methods of mining, transportation, etc. I was astonished at the remarkable progress that had been effected since 1902. During my second visit (in 1909) I went to see the Gary Steel Works near Chicago. It had just been organized and had the newest equipments and was managed under the most improved and latest fashion. The head of this great new concern was no other than Judge E. H. Gary who was recently on a visit to Japan. It was from this time that the name of Gary became intimate to me. At the time of the organization of the Steel Corporation Mr. Schiff was principal, while Mr. Gary was the managing director, but later on the two gentlemen differed in opinion, and as the majority of the officials under them sided with Mr. Gary, he became the chief of the Corporation and Mr. Schiff retired from his post. Today Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schiff as well as other members of the corporation are in perfect agreement with Mr. Gary's business method.

Mr. Gary's Principles and Policy

"Mr. Schiff, the former chief of the Steel Corporation, had a sort of autocratic principle. He believed that one could do anything, if only one had money and influence. But Mr. Gary is of a different sort. He makes it a principle to combine business with moral principles, something like the old benevolent king who sought to rule by the forces of virtue rather than power.

"In short Mr. Gary puts righteousness in the first place of his business administration, and endeavors to develop his enterprise by jointly promoting the economic interest and the cause of morality, as I always maintain that business men should. Now, as Mr. Gary himself admits, he has encountered and overcome many difficulties since the Steel Corporation was organized in 1900, and in some years was unable even to issue dividends among the shareholders. But through all difficulties he persevered, sticking faithfully to his moral economic principles, and zealously applying science to practical uses, till he has attained his present success.

"When I told Mr. Gary that there lies before Japan an important problem of labor and capital, he expressed his agreement with my views and said that problem would become increasingly difficult in the future. 'In the United States,' said Mr. Gary, 'the status of capitalists has much improved of late, but that of laborers has yet some room for betterment.' In fact I cannot but admire the laudable efforts of Mr. Gary who seeks to solve all such troubled questions on the basis of righteousness and humanity.

"The yearly output of steel by the Steel Corporation is enormous. It has about 150 factories, with a huge army of 280,000 workers. The leader of this gigantic business, Mr. Gary, is receiving as his regular annual salary the sum of 200,000 yen in Japanese coinage. I heartily welcome the visit of the chief factor of one of the greatest enterprises in the world who, though born in the United States—a country of almighty dollars—ever advocates the principle that the promotion of the economic interest should be compatible with the cause of morality."

GERMAN-IRISH PACT FOR HUGHES CHARGED

San Francisco, October 26.—That Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the presidency, has made a secret agreement with the leaders of the German American Alliance and Irish-American leaders, by which he is to receive the votes of these elements, is the charge being made by leaders of Democratic Party.

President Wilson has permitted Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile maker, to state for him that he believes that women should have the same public rights as men. This announcement, it is charged by the Republicans, was made as an eleventh hour move to catch the votes of women in states where they are permitted to vote, and where the Democrats feared the female voters would turn the scale to the Republican candidate.

STRIKE ON CANADIAN RAILWAY IS AVERTED

Seattle, October 26.—The strike by the employes of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to have started yesterday afternoon, has been averted. An agreement has been reached between the railway officials and the employes.

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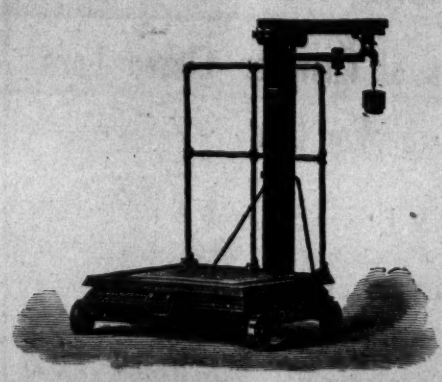

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INQUIRY IS OPENED INTO EDUCATIONAL FUTURE IN BRITAIN

Name Committees to Study Position of Natural Science And Modern Languages

London, England—The decision of the British government to review the whole system of education with a view to the future has had further expression. The prime minister has appointed two committees to inquire into the position of natural science and modern languages respectively in the system of education in Great Britain.

The terms of reference and constitution of the natural science committee, of which Lord Crewe finds he will be unable to act as chairman, are as follows:

To inquire into the position occupied by natural science in the educational system of Great Britain, especially in secondary schools and universities, and to advise what measures are needed to promote its study, regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, to the advancement of pure science and to the interests of the trades, industries and professions which particularly depend upon applied science.

Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., D. Sc. (chairman), the Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M. P.; Prof. H. B. Baker, D. Sc., F. R. S.; Graham Balfour; Sir William Beardmore, Bt.; Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt.; C. W. Crook; Miss E. R. Gwatkin; Sir Henry Hibbert, M. P.; William Neagle; F. G. Ogilvie, C. B.; Dr. Mitchael Sadler, C. B.; Prof. E. H. Starling, M. D., F. R. S.; W. W. Vaughan; Secretary; F. B. Stead, H. M. inspector of schools.

The terms of reference and constitution of the modern languages committee are as follows:

To inquire into the position occupied by the study of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain especially in secondary schools and universities, and to advise what measures are required to promote their study, regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, including an appreciation of the history, literature, and civilization of other countries, and to the interest of commerce and public service. Stanley Leathes, C. B., chairman; C. A. Montague Barlow, M. P.; E. Bullough, the Right Hon. Sir Maurice de Bussen, B. C., G. C. M. G.; G. C. V. O.; A. G. Coffin, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, H. C. Gooch, J. W. Headlam, L. D. Holt, Dr. Walter Leaf, Dr. G. Macdonald, F. B. A.; A. Mansbridge, Mrs. Nowell Smith, Miss M. J. Tuke, Sir James Yoxall, M. P., secretary; A. E. Twentyman.

In considering the provision of scholarships, bursaries, etc., the committees are requested to take into account the interim report of the consultative committee of the board of education on this subject.

Of the members of the above committee, Sir J. J. Thomson (chairman), is professor of physics at the Royal Institution, London; F. D. Acland, M. P., is parliamentary secretary of the board of agriculture; Prof. H. B. Baker is professor of chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Graham Balfour is the director of education for Shropshire; Sir William Beardmore is chairman of Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., (Limited), engineers; Sir Gilbert Claughton is the chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway Company; C. W. Crook is president of the National Union of Teachers; Sir Henry Hibbert, M. P., is a former member of the consultative committee of the board of education; F. G. Ogilvie is a director of the Science Museum; Dr. Michael Sadler is vice-chancellor of Leeds University; Prof. Starling is Jodrell professor of physiology at University College, and W. W. Vaughan is master of Wellington.

Stanley Leathes (chairman) of the modern languages committee has been civil service commissioner since 1910. Sir Maurice de Bunsen was British ambassador at Vienna when war broke out; Dr. H. A. L. Fisher is vice-chancellor of the University of Sheffield; H. C. Gooch is conversant with the educational work of the L. C. C.; J. W. Headlam is staff inspector of secondary schools for the board of education; Dr. Walter Leaf is deputy chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank; Dr. George Macdonald is first assistant secretary to the Scottish education department; A. Mansbridge is secretary of the Workers Educational Association; Nowell Smith is headmaster of Shareberne; Miss M. J. Tuke is principal of Bedford College for Women, London; and Sir J. Yoxall, M. P., is secretary of the National Union of Teachers.

Professor Ethe, German, Works in India Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir Henry Dalziel asked a question regarding the work and remuneration of Professor Ethe, an unnaturalised German in the India Office.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that Professor Ethe has been engaged since 1872 in compiling a catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the library of the India Office and, since the first volume was completed in 1901, no payment has been made to him. His honorarium for the second volume has not been fixed, pending its completion.

Austrians Calling Up Landsturm, 45 to 50

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, November 1.—The Austrian Government has called up men of the Landsturm between the ages of 45 and 50.

Amended Agreement For American Railway Loan To China Shortens The Lines

Now Calls for 1,100 Instead of 1,500 Miles Of Road; Telegrams of Congratulation

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 30.—The following is a translation of the memorial of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, concerning the amendment of the original agreement with Messrs. Siems and Carey for the loan of one hundred million dollars for building railways in six Provinces of China:

"The original agreement of this loan was signed by Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, on the twenty-seventh of June of the present year and in accordance with the seventh article of the original contract, the memorialist, with the concurrence of the American Minister in Peking, made the following amendments with the said American Company to the mutual advantage of lenders and borrowers:

"1.—The shortening of the original milage from one thousand and five hundred miles to one thousand and one hundred miles.

"2.—The reduction of the compensation to be given to the American builders from the net profits of the lines after their opening to traffic from twenty-five per cent to twenty per cent.

"3.—The arrangement of details concerning the selling of debentures in the American market and how the money should be paid over to China from time to time, because this important point was not clearly mentioned in the original agreement.

"4.—Detailed regulations concerning the employment of Americans or other foreigners in the various railways to be built with this loan of one hundred million dollars.

"5.—Although the lines are to be constructed with American money, all the foreigners, etc., are to strictly observe Chinese laws and special regulations of the Chinese Government governing railways.

"6.—There will be three departments for the administration of the various railways to be jointly managed by Americans and Chinese and their salaries, etc., have been clearly defined in the amended agreement in order to avoid arguments between the lenders and borrowers in future.

"7.—The accounts of the railways to be built with this money are to be kept in accordance with the existing accounting regulations of the Ministry of Communications so that all lines in China may be administered without great discrimination.

"8.—After the completion of the surveying, if the debentures or advances cannot be secured from the American market through the said American Company within the course of one year, then the agreement will become null and void.

"In conclusion, Mr. Hsu says that the amended agreement has been twice discussed and passed by Cabinet meetings and the contents are considered as workable for both sides. Hence by sanction of the Government, the agreement was formally signed by the memorialist with the representatives of the American Company on the Twenty-ninth September last in the Capital and that the five hundred thousand gold dollars deposited by this company with the Chinese Government is still lying in the International Bank solely for meeting surveying expenses."

The above was translated from the official report of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying to the President and this refutes the rumor in Japanese papers that the Chinese Government is going to modify the terms on account of a Russian protest and enquiries from British, French and Japanese sources concerning the scope of the loan and the lines to be built by the American company.

The surveying work will be undertaken by the company at once and the Central Government has ordered all Chinese authorities along the routes to exercise the greatest care for the protection of the American Engineers and their staffs so as to facilitate the completion of their works. Since the signing of the amended agreement on the Twenty-ninth September, many congratulatory telegrams have been received from high and responsible Chinese authorities expressing their full consent to the introduction of surplus American capital for the development of the vast Chinese resources to the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Shing Wah Trading Co. Enlarging Scope Of Dealings Abroad

The Shing Wah Trading Company, founded in 1911 by a number of prominent Chinese merchants, was organised to carry on direct business transactions with the merchants of the principal foreign countries in order to extend Chinese commerce throughout the world. Last year special delegates were sent by the Company to attend the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for the purpose of making a careful study of the American demands for Chinese products. As a result the company has since increased its capital and a large list of choice Chinese goods, natural and manufactured, has been prepared for America and other countries.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching has been appointed Managing-Director, C. L. Zeen and Sun Yue-cheng, Assistant Directors. Mr. Li Wah-quan is appointed Manager for the Shanghai office and Mr. Cho-mao Yang will be the company's agent in the United States.

Mr. Yang also has been appointed by the government to be a Commissioner or Chinese Commercial Attache in the United States and will sail for that country by the s.s. China on November 14.

A large shipment of Chinese products including fine art and industrial manufactures such as silk pongee, silk tassels, embroidery, bamboo and lacquer wares, Tientsin carpets, walnuts, etc., is carried along with him to be disposed of in the American market.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 31.—M. Poloctzeff, late Russian Consul at Bombay, has been appointed Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

President's Telegram Of Condolence Sent To Hwang Hsing's Family

The following is the text of the telegram sent by President Li Yuan-hung to the family of the deceased General Hwang Hsing through Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tong Shao-yi and Mr. Wen Chung-yao:

"Your telegram dated on 31st ultimo informing me of the death of Mr. Hwang Hsing is received. I am shocked with the news as his death is a great loss to the country. During the last few weeks I have sent men to the South to sympathize with him in his illness, and I have ever hoped against hope that he might be cured of his illness under the help of God. Indeed, it was never expected by me that he would depart from among us so soon.

"Besides instructing the Cabinet to confer suitable rewards, I have appointed Li Ping-shu and Chien Ching-wan as my representatives to Shanghai to offer sacrifices to the General as well as to express my sincere grief to his family."

RECEPTION AT NANKING

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, November 1.—The Japanese consul gave an elaborate reception to all the Chinese and foreign officials in Nanking, in honor of the Birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

INDO-CHINA'S NEW HEAD

Reuter's Service

Paris, November 1.—M. Albert Sarraut has been appointed Governor of Indo-China, in place of M. Roume, who has resigned on account of his health.

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120 Szechuen Road.

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Mr. R. E. Neale Revolver Champion

The third annual all-comers' indoor revolver championship competition of the Shanghai Revolver Club closed October 31. The Competition was a decided success, having 34 entries. Special notice must be taken of the extra fine shooting which compares favorably with several of the State shoots in America. The Competition is the same as held annually by the United States Revolver Association which calls for 50 shots to be fired at the Standard American target with bulls-eye 2.72 inches and 10 rings, 1.13 inches apart, distance 20 yards, time 1 hour; no body or artificial rest; which makes it the most difficult and trying of indoor revolver matches. The targets were kindly presented by the Remington Arms U. M. C. Co. Special praise is also due the Ladies who entered the Competition and the fine scores made by them. The Ladies' prize which was presented by Mr. K. D. Stewart was won by Miss L. Negus, with the excellent score of 378.

Name:	Targets. 1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Representing.	Remarks. Medal.
R. E. Neale	84	83	75	81	88	411	H.B.M. Supreme Court.	*Gold
T. Freeman	75	83	74	89	86	407	Residents.	†Honor
J. H. Farquharson	81	66	83	75	85	390	„	Silver
W. B. Sutherland	80	70	71	77	83	381	„	Silver
J. Ward	87	74	69	78	72	380	U. S. S. Galveston.	Bronze
Miss L. Negus	79	80	81	75	63	378	Ladies of Shanghai.	Honor
G. Brauns	75	75	72	76	76	377	Residents.	Honor
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	74	79	74	77	71	375	Ladies of Shanghai.	Honor
St. G. R. Clark	77	68	75	77	67	364	"A" Company, S.V.C.	
L. Kadoorie	65	72	81	73	65	344	Residents.	
Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson	72	63	76	79	62	352	Ladies of Shanghai.	
E. W. Godfrey	68	64	72	82	66	352	"A" Company, S.V.C.	
K. D. Stewart	54	75	82	78	62	351	Maxim Company, S.V.C.	
Miss D. Unwin	69	64	76	71	70	350	Ladies of Shanghai.	
G. W. Bingham	85	69	60	67	69	350	U. S. S. Villalobos.	
H. Cheetham	67	65	76	72	64	344	Residents.	
Mrs. R. N. Truman	58	64	60	72	59	313	Ladies of Shanghai.	
J. Stoddart	53	64	59	71	60	307	"B" Company, S.V.C.	
A. V. White	71	59	61	60	56	307	Shanghai Scouts.	
G. A. Macfarland	34	57	67	69	58	285	U. S. S. Samar.	
E. K. Howe	56	49	47	50	41	253	American Company, S.V.C.	
J. R. Charton	65	47	50	51	32	245	Residents.	
H. P. S.						500		

Scores below 200 not published.

* Winner of gold medal, Championship Class in future Competitions.

† Championship Class allowed to compete for Honor medals only.

Cambridgeshire Won By Eos, At Ten to 1

Reuter's Service

London, November 1.—The Cambridgeshire was run today, with the following result:

Eos	1
Lanius	2
Ballaghtobin	3

There were seventeen runners. Won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

Betting, 10 to 1 against Eos; 100 to 12 against Lanius; 9 to 2 against Ballaghtobin. Place betting; 6 to 4 against Ballaghtobin; others proportionate.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant: S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai. November 2, 1916.

No. 68. Corps Parade: The following units will parade for field operations on Sunday, November 5, 1916.

Fall in at junction of Lay and Ward Roads at 9.45 a.m.

Dress:—Marching order with f.s. caps.

Rations. One ration is to be carried in haversack and water bottles to be filled. Thermos flasks may be carried in place of water bottles.

Units referred to above; Customs; American; Portuguese and Italian Cos. and details from A., B. and Scottish Cos.

Sports Correspondence

Billiards and The Red Cross

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—In my club here, when we play a game of billiards, it is becoming a custom to pay 10 cents for each fluke made in the game into the box (in the room) for Red Cross Funds. I think the idea only wants to be brought to the notice of players to become general. It increases the fun and the fund. Yours truly,

BILLIARDS.

Masonic Installation

The Worshipful Master of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, China, District No. 1, was installed and other officers invested for the ensuing year at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night.

The following are the officers:

Wor. Bro.	W. Whiting	W. M.
„	W. E. Fairbairn	S. W.
„	A. G. Sharpley	J. W.
„	W. C. Woodfield	Sect.
Wor. „	E. F. Shanstrom	Treas.
„	A. K. McCampbell	Chap.
„	J. Shaw	Marsl.
„	J. L. Gutter	S. D.
„	N. White	J. D.
„	D. Jepson	S. S.
„	H. W. Johnson	J. S.
„	J. T. H. Dixon	I. S.
Wor. „	C. Matthews	Tyler.

Camera Club Lecture

The Photographic Society of Shanghai spent one of the most enjoyable evenings in the history of the organization last night at the Palace Hotel when Mr. F. E. Hodges gave an illustrated lecture on exposure and development of plates. Many interesting phases of the photographer's art were shown on the screen and ably explained by Mr. Hodges.

An announcement was made that the members of the society will make an excursion on November 7 to Kading. Members and their friends who are desirous of making the trip should notify Mr. D. Dutton, 18 Kiangse Road, as soon as possible.

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The China Press

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The depression from the south of Luzon will advance towards Cochin-China. Regular monsoon along the coast of China.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 3, 1916

Parliament and The Election Of Gen. Feng Kuo-chang

(Peking Gazette, Oct. 31)

THE election of the Vice-President held in the House of Representatives yesterday was a surprise to all who expected, as the result of many rumors, stormy scenes. The session was in fact the most orderly in the history of the Chinese Parliament, especially in view of the important issues involved in the election. Evidently the M.Ps. were eager to show to the country what it is capable of doing when it sets its heart to do anything in earnest. That there were various shades of opinion respecting the most suitable person for the post of the Vice-President reflected not in the least on the soundness of Parliament. On the contrary, it showed that members voted according to their own conviction and were not influenced by extraneous considerations. Some of the local papers have been criticising Parliament for not being absolutely unanimous regarding either Feng Kuo-chang or Lu Yung-ting. This is only because these critics are themselves partisan and do not seem to understand fair play.

The election was a one man race although it was necessary, for the reason of the stringent requirement of a three-fourths majority of a two-third quorum, to ballot three times before the election could be made final. General Feng Kuo-chang took the lead at the outset with General Lu Yung-ting, the nominee of the extreme radicals, as his only serious rival. The latter, however, never secured more than half the number of votes credited to General Feng. The following were the results of the three ballots:

FIRST BALLOT	
Feng Kuo-chang	413
Lu Yung-ting	176
SECOND BALLOT	
Feng Kuo-chang	528
Lu Yung-ting	180
THIRD BALLOT	
Feng Kuo-chang	520
Lu Yung-ting	201

From the above it is seen that the first balloting was really decisive, as General Feng secured thereby more than half the number of members present, which was 734. The strength of the two rivals increased during the day in equal proportions—those who voted for Lu Yung-ting stood firm till the very last.

The election was not without some interesting incidents. The most singular was perhaps the single vote cast for General Chang Hsun of Anhui. The announcement naturally evoked a great deal of laughter and hissing. The whole house, however, took it good-humoredly as a joke to break the monotony of the election. The second ballot brought another surprise. One of the members, probably a Mongol, voted for the Chapchen Damba, the Living Buddha of Outer Mongolia. This also occasioned much laughter. The insignificant support given to Premier Tuan Chi-jui was of course a surprise to many. The Premier received only six votes at the first ballot and one at the second. The number of scattered votes was somewhat bewildering. The following list gives some idea of the "independence" of the independent members.

Hwang Hsing	33
Tang Chi-yao	28
Tsen Chun-hsuan	19
Hsu Shih-chang	15
Tsai Ao	5
Tan Yen-kai	5
Na Yen-tu	6
Po Wen-wei	4
Wang Yi-tang	2
Li Lieh-chun	2
Yang Tsen-hsin	2
Liang Chi-chiao	4

A number of persons obtained one vote each, such as Kang Yu-wei (laughter), Li Ching-hsi (laughter), Tang Hua-lung, Chang Po-lieh, Hsu Shih-ying (laughter and hisses), Tsai Yuan-pei, Lo Pei-chin and others not known to the general public at all. In the second ballot Hwang Hsing received 6 votes, Tsen Chun-hsuan 4, Hsu Shih-chang 2 and Tang Chi-yao 2. The third balloting was for two persons only, namely Feng Kuo-chang and Lu Yung-ting, who secured the largest number of votes at the second ballot. Three votes in favor of persons other than the two named were disqualified.

There was little doubt that the public was greatly interested in the election, as was shown by the large number of spectators who crowded the galleries and overflowed. Every available seat was taken and many had to stand in the passage way. The unusually large number of Chinese ladies attracted much attention. Two galleries were completely filled by them—an unprecedented thing. Even more remarkable was the fact that many of the ladies remained until the election was finished, a tedious affair even for the average man as the meeting lasted from 9 a.m. until well after five in the afternoon. As the day grew late the number of people in the galleries naturally decreased, but nearly all the galleries were fairly filled up till the end of the day. The news of the election of General Feng Kuo-chang was well applauded by the M.P's. A spectator in the gallery was seen to clap his hand most heartily, evidently forgetting that he was only a spectator and was not allowed to express his mind in such a public manner in Parliament. He was of course immediately called to order by the guards.

Everybody remarked on the contrast between this election and the election for the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai. In 1913 the House of Parliament was surrounded by many cordons of armed soldiery and the gates were blocked by troops to prevent any of the M.P's escaping during the proceeding. Looking over the walls surrounding the House, one saw plainly the many troops with fixed bayonets peering into the Parliament Building for what everyone was free to imagine himself. Yesterday only a handful of soldiers patrolled the streets to direct the traffic. With the exception of Parliamentary guards in full uniform and about half a dozen military police, there was nothing unusual about the policing of the occasion. People, including the M.Ps., moved about freely and the spectators were not subjected to close scrutiny as if they were assassins. The Republic is indeed among us. In perfect harmony with this promising atmosphere was the very orderly conduct of the members of Parliament.

The doors to the galleries were thrown open at 25 minutes to 12 when it was found that the votes of the first ballot had been cast. The first row of desks usually reserved for the Cabinet Ministers and delegates of the Government were used as voting booths. The members went up the platform in groups of twenty, filled their ballots, cast the same in the box and returned to their seats. The ballot box and the name-card box were sealed when the spectators were allowed to enter. On the platform were waiting also twelve members, elected by drawing lots to scrutinise the ballots. After counting the number of members then in the hall, Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, chairman of the election, announced that while there were 741 members in the hall only 734 voted. He pointed out that the discrepancy was quite in order so long as the votes in the box tallied with the number of ballots distributed. Counting then proceeded.

At this juncture a member rose and asked the members not to leave until the election had resulted in definite result. He said that people had suggested that it was because of the presence of Yuan's soldiers that Parliament last time voted for Yuan. Now, he said, let us prove that this was not so, and that we are capable of taking care of ourselves. The chairman agreeing said: "We have already decided to hold the second and final balloting if necessary, and I shall ask the members not to leave the House without my permission."

The results of the first ballot were announced at twenty minutes to 1. The highest number of votes, namely, that in favor of Feng Kuo-chang, was only 413. As it required 551 votes for the necessary three-fourths majority, the first ballot was unsuccessful. So was the second ballot which was announced at 25 minutes to 4. The counting for the final ballot was begun at 10 minutes to 5 and the results announced at 5.20. Exactly at 5.15 the necessary one-more-than-half was reached in favor of General Feng Kuo-chang and the point was marked by some applause. On every one of the three occasions the spectators had to leave the hall while the M.Ps. cast their votes and re-entered when the ballot box was ready for opening. There was not a sign of disorder in the House and the minority acted in a most worthy manner by voting according to their conviction and remaining until they were defeated.

Dan McClane's Bad Habit

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Bee

Dan McClane, 100 years old, visited Westwood from his home in Haydon Hill to get a job here. If he doesn't land the job he is pretty sure of going to work driving a team when the State highway camp opens next month.

No Need Of A Trade War On Germany

Views of French Expert

By Edward Marshall

Is the world presently to be convulsed by a trade war only less disastrous than the bullet and shell war now in progress? Will boycotts and discriminating tariffs be adopted as peace time measures for starving women and children, wrecking workingmen, destroying manufactures, the commerce and prosperity of old enemies with a ruthlessness only less melancholy in its effects than that which has stood behind the slaughter of fighting men upon the battle fronts?

It is by no means difficult to find in France those who, with evident conviction, will predict all of these things. Even in moderate minded England, where conservatism so maintains that now and then one wonders if some Englishman one talks with realizes that his nation is at war, are advocates of a relentless trade conflict against the Teutonic Powers. In France I have encountered such predictions even more frequently. But I think the following interview with a man who may be regarded as a competent mouthpiece of general French opinion on this subject will make reasonably clear a different aspect of French thought and one which probably will prevail.

In every detail of her procedure since this war began France has amazed the world. Germany expected to march through French defences as a stone goes through a paper box. Even England, France's ally, expected Paris to fall before advancing Teuton hosts. In America, where I was at the time the war began, few thought France could avoid defeat.

The whole world looked forward to emotionalism among Frenchmen and hysteria among Frenchwomen increasingly as the war progressed; expected anything but calm endurance and unwavering competence among this art loving, fashion originating, alleged to be essentially pleasure seeking people. But instead of fulfilling these predictions France rose superb in her calm determination to thrust back from her soil the invaders; stood unwavering in her intelligence of effort, which instead of being fitful and after the first great climax tending toward exhaustion, has been steady and cumulative in its strength.

Not once after the first week of the war has there been the slightest sign of panic among Frenchmen. I am informed by your own representatives in Paris that only visiting foreigners were excited even during those black days when the Germans were approaching Paris.

Germany, whose leaders openly proclaimed the French to be a degenerate race and predicted such an easy victory that their march to Paris would be almost like a holiday excursion, was amazed to find herself steadily if slowly forced back after the first momentum of her early rush became exhausted and to see French power, instead of decreasing, unremittingly increase in spite of frightful slaughter. France as I write is stronger in the might of her great armies and in the vigor of her amazing national psychology than she was when the war began.

So the question as to what will be her mental attitude toward her enemies after the war is one of immense world importance. But before the war began most American and British and all German thinkers would have predicted freely that a France victorious would be hysterical in her joy, in her demands for reprisals and in her long drawn out schemes of revenge.

In Paris, where my opportunities for meeting and talking to the men who really represent the nation have been rather unusually good, I can find not the slightest sign to make me think that France will be less calm and sane after the war than she has been and is during its progression.

Paris is the center in which most of the official and semi-official discussions of the important topic, What is to follow the war? have taken place. Here the more notable allied commercial conferences have been held; here not only the French but the British, the Italians and the Belgians have had their after the war trade bureaux of investigation and record.

At the Hotel de Crillon, where I live, most of the official visitors who have come to Paris in connection with such matters have their temporary abode. As the result of talks with them and other means of reaching a decision I became convinced that M. Charles Gide was the best man to help me get a birdseye view of the real and vitally momentous situation. Unquestionably he is the greatest authority on current French economics, as he is, indeed, one of the world's greatest students of the economic sciences. He might be called a consulting expert to the French people in these matters, and surely he frequently is accepted in the same capacity by outsiders who wish to deal with France.

So I went to him and asked him if there would be a general movement, or even disposition, on the part of the allied nations to boycott German goods after the war, assuming of course that the Allies are victorious.

"I hope not," he replied emphatically. "Personally I am emphatically opposed to the boycottage of Germany. It would be worse than foolish, for such a desire would cut both ways, like a two edged knife. It would complicate war damage, not for the Germans only but for everyone concerned, adding to it delay in the repair work after the war ends.

"Economically, at any rate, when that time comes we must forget that humanity ever has been divided into enemy groups. I have nothing whatsoever to say about arbitration, conciliation or the provisions of the Hague convention. They are matters for political experts to discuss and understand. I have studied only economics. I am a member of the International Co-operative Alliance, and it is the hope of that body that after the war commercial and financial relationships will be fully renewed between the nations now hostile.

"War is a bad business and when it is brought to an end it should be brought to a real end. If it were followed by boycotts and economic reprisals it would not be ended in reality, but would be continued along different lines."

"But," I suggested, "the argument of the advocates of a boycott against German business to follow the war is that if such boycott is imposed Germany will find herself unable quickly to recover that wealth which alone would enable her again to prepare for war and again to upset the peace of Europe. What answer have you to make to that argument?"

"The answer," M. Gide replied, "is obvious. If Germany now proves to be powerless to defeat the nations of the coalition when she has had every advantage of immense preparation against non-preparedness and a carefully developed war psychology against thoroughly matured peace psychologies then she will not be strong enough to defeat us later on. And she will have learned her lesson.

"Naturally, inasmuch as she will be defeated, she will suffer even more than we shall suffer and will have to do more real repair work than will confront us as a necessity, although to some surface observers it may seem that France, because of ruthlessly invaded and destroyed territory, will have the greatest task of this sort to perform.

"Really Germany will be industrially and economically crippled by the war to an extent which none of the Allies will suffer, even though she be not definitely defeated.

"Assuming, as we must, that Germany will be defeated, we must remember that great internal changes of a characater more important than mere destruction of material property will take place in her general character. It must be remembered that a German defeat or even a German failure to achieve victory—and it may be that there will be no decisive victory at all for anyone—will mean at least the downfall of the German military party. That would decrease if not eliminate future danger, for the war was manufactured by this party.

"Germany's decisive defeat, or even her failure to win victory, would mean the destruction of that military party; her failure to be victorious would mean its serious loss of prestige. So certainly it will not be stronger after the war than it was before it began."

"Speaking generally, what economic changes do you foresee in Europe as a whole?"

"Of course there will be very little money here," M. Gide responded, "and I hope that among the results of this cash shortage will be a general decrease of military expenditure. Surely that would be worth while. But I must make perfectly clear the belief that if it occurs it will be brought about by that reason only. I do not think any higher reasons will cause any halt in military preparedness. I am sorry to be obliged to admit this, but it is my firm conviction."

"Then humanity, even through this great tragedy, has not learned any lesson?"

"Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from the war lies in the powerlessness of Germany to do what she brutally proposed to do and thoroughly believed she could do—over-run and conquer Europe with her war machine, almost without serious interruption," M. Gide declared.

"It occurs to me," he went on, "that even the most aggressive thinkers of the future may consider this and stop to ponder before they make their calculations favorable to future warfare. A final outcome which would not be a complete victory would be as notably efficient in teaching this lesson as a complete defeat would be.

"If a machine fails to do that for which it was constructed it fails. It may be that the German people will realize that a machine to do what they had in mind cannot be built. Then they will understand the powerlessness of militarism.

"If they once understand that an immense service will have been rendered to humanity through the medium of this war. Personally I believe that if ever peace is to be established in this world it will have to be because of a general human understanding that war is inefficient—that it does not pay.

"I am not a believer in the effectiveness of any sentimental lesson which may lie in the experiences of this war. I do not believe that any revolt against what are described as the 'horrors of war' ever will keep humanity from fighting. The horrors of war have been as great in the past as they are now and they never have deterred Governments from declaring war or men from going into battle. Sentimentalism never will stop war. Common sense may."

"I take it that you do not feel sure of a decisive victory for the Allies?"

"I do not even expect it," said M. Gide with some emphasis. "I believe this war will be a draw. But even that will be decisive in some manner, as I already have intimated. A drawn war will be a defeat for Prussian militarism and for militarism in all countries.

"It is my belief that if militarism does not get a complete victory this time it will be condemned for ever. The only excuse the militarists can make to the people for the taxes which they impose upon them is the vision of the glories and profits they will win for them. If they fail to win the glories and the profits will the people tolerate the taxation? I think not."

"Will that mean peace and an unarmed Europe?" I inquired.

"Germany is the only influence against peace and an unarmed Europe," M. Gide replied. "If Germany loses confidence in militarism why may not the war's end mean exactly that? If as a nation she gains nothing from this war, her people, it seems obvious, never will forgive their leaders for urging them to it, for taxing them for it, for slaughtering them in it.

"I do not hold Prussian militarism wholly responsible for this war, although I do not fail to place at its door a sufficient amount of blame. I am one of those, however, who feel that the sensational newspapers of all countries played a considerable part in formenting the great trouble.

"Nevertheless, it is certain that if militarism, of which Prussian militarism is only the most perfect and not the sole example, becomes less general, in other words, if faith in the all powerfulness in the force of arms diminishes, one of the most fertile causes of war, one of the greatest causes of this war, will be done away with."

"Do you expect momentous changes in legislation affecting commerce after the war? Do you expect new trade treaties in which 'favored nation' clauses will be of a new importance?"

"No; I am not sure that I expect anything of the sort," said M. Gide, "although I am not sure that I might not favor something of the kind. I should be in favor of an economic union between Great Britain, France and Belgium, but I do not believe that such a plan is practical, because our agriculturists and industrialists will want to be protected agaipst outside competition.

"They will demand this more emphatically after the war than they did before the war. They will point out that they have suffered great losses, amounting to virtual ruin in many instances, and that they must be supported by favoring legislation until they have recovered in some measure their equilibirum.

"What I would wish for most, as far as France is concerned, is the open door for all the colonies—that is, all the colonies of the Entente, including the kingdom of Belgium—to all the countries of the Entente; but I have not the slightest hope that this will be brought about."

"You speak of the 'kingdom of Belgium,'" I interrupted. "If there is to be no decisive victory how will the fate of Belgium be settled? Without a decisive victory can it be arranged that Belgium shall be again a kingdom, rather than a German province?"

"There will be no peace," said M. Gide, "until Belgium is restored in so far as restoration is a possibility. Alas! Complete restoration is out of the question. We never shall accept peace or any hint of peace so long as the Germans have an inch of France or any part of Belgium.

"The truth is so obvious that I had not thought it necessary to bring it to your attention. I do not, my countrymen do not, our Allies do not and will not dream of any peace on terms failing to include at least these essential provisions. I insist and everyone insists that peace must mean at least a return to the status quo which existed before the war."

"That makes a very futile thing out of the great struggle."

"The great struggle is a very futile thing—nay, worse than that, a very dreadful thing, a very criminal thing and a very inexcusable and very unforgivable thing. But for it we were not responsible."

Wholesome Spirit And Healthy Body

A notable article on the national Mission appeared in *The Hospital*, a lay paper which appeals especially to medical men and those engaged in the ministry of healing. It emphasised the relation between body and spirit.

"The truth is, unless we are wholesome in spirit we cannot be healthy in body," says *The Hospital*.

"We feel that every man and woman, and especially every medical man and all who are intimately associated with the sick, should make it their special business to ask himself where he stands in this matter, and what he can do individually to help forward the movement to awaken people of all classes, as our soldiers have been awakened ince the war, when standing face to face with death at the Front. Our readers are largely identified with the medical profession, and institutional and social life throughout the country.

"As students of the past history and present position of Great Britain, we welcome the effort which is to be made in the month of November through the Churches to unite all sects and sections of the population, to awaken them to a realisation of their spiritual nature, and so to prepare for the reception of our warriors at their home-coming after the war, and for future developments in all directions.

"One great thing which a large number of people in Great Britain have ceased to appreciate is their spiritual nature. Before the war there was great spiritual and mental stagnation amongst all classes, which coincided not only with their acceptance of the money standard in all work, including creative work—art and literature—but with the soul-killing worship of silly fetishes in social life which was evidenced by a multitude of conventions separating off layer upon layer of subclasses.

"The physician has exceptional opportunities to observe the mental outlook of varying social grades, and the contempt of, say, Wandsworth for Balham, or of the family with a car for the family on bicycles, is typical of the sort of degeneration we have in mind. It is far more deep-seated and widespread than the broad-minded may possibly believe. *'What have you got in material things?'* is a test that has long overshadowed *'What is your value as a spiritual being, as a child trying to express, within human limitations, the glory, love, and wisdom of its Heavenly Father?'* The sterility of inter-family relations and the tragedy of internal family feuds, due entirely to want of sympathy and understanding based on the life spiritual, is one of the very important things which need prompt removal.

"Dr. Jowett recently bore testimony from a letter which an intelligent soldier had written from the Front in reply to a question as to the spiritual tendency of the men. The writer said that 'isms'—Wesleyanism, Catholicism, and all the rest—'were going rottenly, but that the men were laying hold of God in splendid fashion.'

"It would be of immense value to the future of the nation and Empire if the serious view of life now taken by our fighting men could be taken by the people at home. We want more life in the spiritual sense, individually and collectively. How this can be brought about is a problem well worthy of the consideration of the best types of men and women in all ranks of society.

The Hospital seeks to "drive home the importance, for each individual, of cultivating life, as opposed to mere existence; and of health, as a paramount factor in the maintenance of a maximum vitality."

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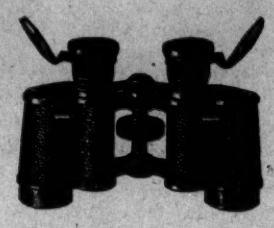

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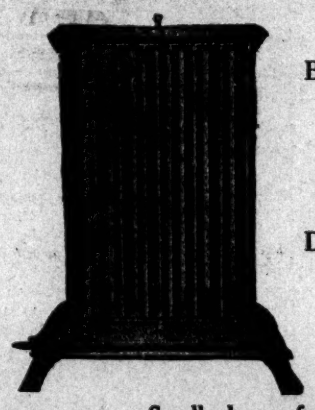

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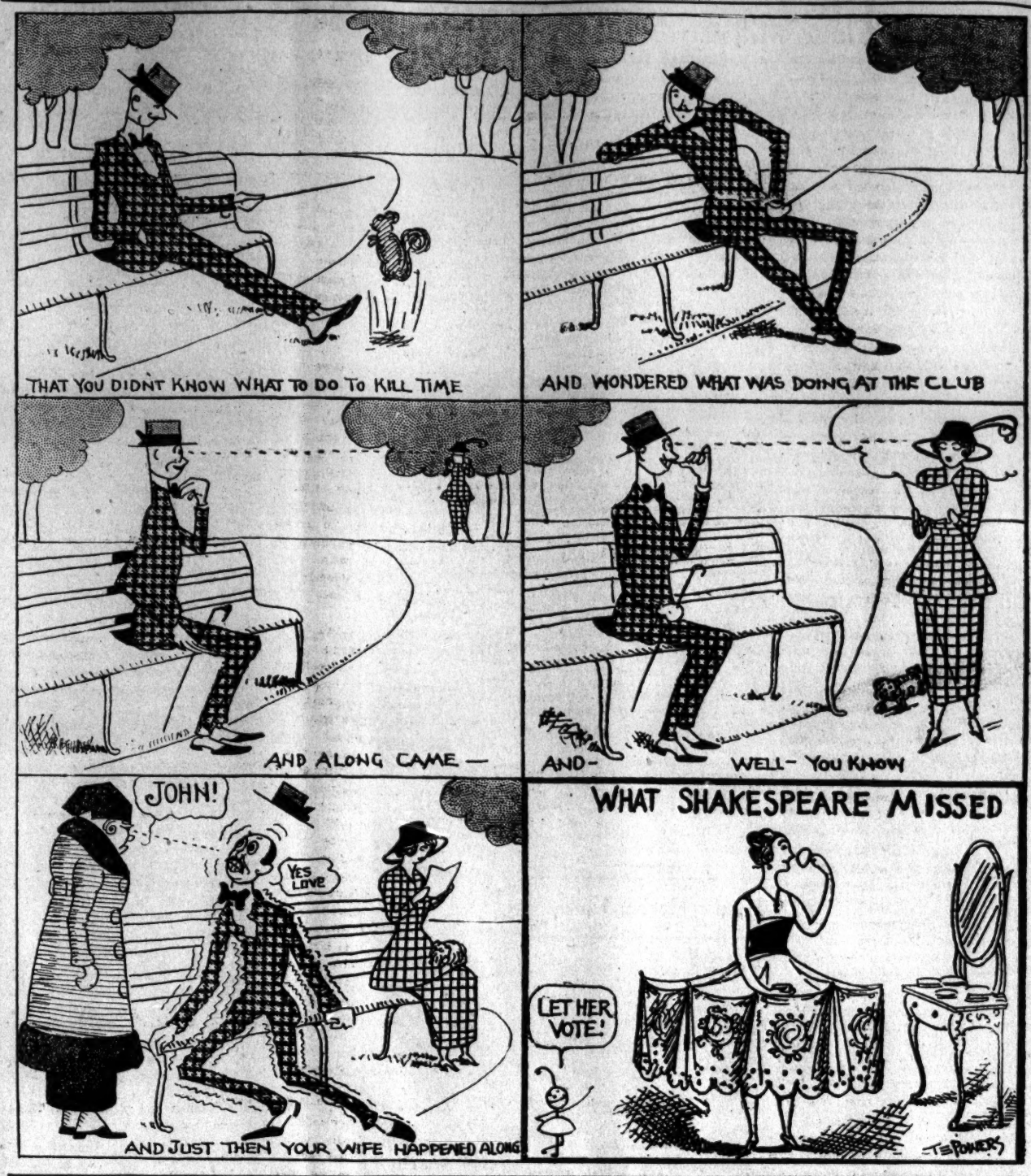
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers


THAT YOU DIDNT KNOW WHAT TO DO TO KILL TIME
AND WONDERED WHAT WAS DOING AT THE CLUB
AND ALONG CAME —
AND— WELL- YOU KNOW
JOHN!
YES LOVE
AND JUST THEN YOUR WIFE HAPPENED ALONG
WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED
LET HER VOTE!
T.E POWERS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

All Over The World

The contrary way in which the Londoner takes his Zeppelin raids has often been a matter of comment. He not only entirely refuses to be frightened, but, official instructions forgotten and disregarded, he crowds into the streets at the smallest hint of a raid, scans the sky eagerly, and claims, as a matter of course, and is accorded in the same spirit, the help of the local police force to the best possible view. Then, when it is all over, he must needs go and see all that happened. And the railway companies and the bus companies and the tramway companies carry him in thousands, and the police direct him, and instruct him, and tell him of the last trains home. And the street venders, even before the news is in the papers, are selling him souvenirs.

Many are the incidents recorded, for instance, of the recent "pilgrimage to Cuffley wood," near Enfield, where a Zeppelin raider was brought to earth. The raid took place on Saturday night. Souvenirs were on sale at Hampstead by 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Later, all roads led to Enfield. The local authorities rose to the occasion. A notice appeared on the road to Cuffley, "The Zep. first to left." It was misleading many discovered, but none the less was well intentioned. Then, the police force entered into the spirit of the matter, with all that broad indulgence for which the force is justly famed, and, altogether, many thousands of Londoners had a wonderful outing.

The pleasant little town of Winfield, Kan., is to have an office building of the "skyscraper" pattern, but it is to be only five stories high. Like many other things, the term "skyscraper" is relative, rather than absolute. Anybody brought up in a small town will remember how high the three-story buildings and how low the sky used to be.

There were more votes cast in the New York gubernatorial election of 1890 than in the one of 1914. Yet population increased 15 per cent during the period. There were 40,000 fewer votes cast by Minnesota citizens in the 1912 presidential election than in that of 1892. Civic interest, thus tested, is not keeping pace with the growth of population; and the fact is as apparent in the West as in the East of the United States. Yet, strange to say, the trend is coincident with an increased opportunity for direct control of the government, by voters, such as was unknown to the men of Washington's or Lincoln's time. "Direct" nomination is not followed by more, but rather by less direction.

The Indian bureau at Washington, during the last three years, has collected for and paid to American Indians, who are its wards, the tidy sum of $5,563,000 in royalties on oil lands which they own. If economic prosperity insured cultural perfection, the descendants of the Five Tribes resident in Oklahoma would not need to continue to be wards of the government. But wealth may be acquired much faster than capacity to use it aright, as Lowell intimated when he wrote of the "piteous and irreparable poverty of the rich parvenu," and when he said, "The gold of gold is noble use."

When Henry George wrote "Progress and Poverty," he was residing in San Francisco. The best historian of the single-tax movement in the United States, commenting upon this fact, credits environment with shaping the theory set forth in George's book. Even in the '70s the inequalities of land distribution and taxation, and the untoward social conditions which always follow such a situation, were visible to the thoughtful onlooker; and it is interesting to find tax, immigration and housing commissions of California now pressing upon citizens of the state the ethics and economics of present and prospective land-tax systems.

Household Suggestions

When buying stair carpet, it is advisable to order an extra yard; it can be easily doubled at the end, so that when the edges become too worn, instead of buying a new carpet, you have only to move it up or down as the case may be.

* * *

To clean coral beads, dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in a pint of warm water. Dip the coral in, and when clean pass through tepid water. Dry by rolling in a soft towel.

* * *

After washing cut glass articles, let them dry and afterward rub them carefully with prepared chalk with a soft brush, going into all the cavities.

* * *

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, put them into a kettle of cold water, gradually heat it till it boils, and then let it gradually cool.

* * *

To blanch diamonds, put them in cold water and let it come just to the boiling-point.

* * *

To clean paint, dip a flannel into powdered whiting and rub the painted surface.

* * *

When putting blouses away, place a sheet of tissue paper between each.

Recipes

Banana Shortcake

Cream 1-3 cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar. Add the yolks of 2 eggs and mix together until light and creamy. Now add alternately ½ cup of milk and 1¾ cups of flour, sifted with 2½ teaspoons of baking powder. Lastly, cut and fold in the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Bake in a square layer in a moderate oven 30 minutes or longer. When baked cover the top with a thick layer of sliced bananas and over the whole pour a thick cream, made as follows: Heat 1 pint of milk in a double boiler. When hot, stir into it a mixture made of 1 teaspoon of cornstarch and ¼ cup of sugar mixed to a paste with a little cold milk or water. Stir until the mixture thickens, then cook for 15 minutes or longer, stirring occasionally. Beat 1 egg, add to it ¼ cup of sugar and a pinch of salt, and mix well. When the cornstarch mixture is nearly done, very slowly add the egg, cook a minute or so longer, then remove from the fire. Cool before serving. When cold, add ½ teaspoon of vanilla.

Potato Salad

Whip 1 pint of cream. To one-half of this add chopped onions to taste, 1½ teaspoons of salt, ½ teaspoon of pepper, 3 teaspoons of sugar, ½ cup of vinegar. Dice the potatoes and then add the dressing and the remainder of the whipped cream.

Fried Beets

Cook large beets and cool them. Rub off the skins and cut into slices, dredge with flour, and fry in deep fat or bacon fat.

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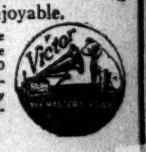

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 76⅛ = Tls. 1.31 @ 74 = $1.77 Tls. 73.75

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1730
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅞—Tls.	6.33
Exch. @ 74—Mex.....$	8.56
Peking Bar .....Tls.	332½
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....32 1/16 d.	
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1 7/8
London	Demand	3-1 15/16
India	T.T.	234
Paris	T.T.	439
Paris	Demand	439½
New York	T.T.	75⅛
New York	Demand	75¼
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	67⅞
Batavia	T.T.	180⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London 4	m-s. Docy.	3-3 3/16
London 6	m-s. Cdts.	3-3 1/16
London 6	m-s. Docy.	3-3 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	453½
New York	4 m-s.	77⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		4.83
„ „ 1 = Marks		†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.62
„ „ 1 = Rupees		2.60
„ „ 1 = Rouble		2.56
„ „ 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

New Eng: Tls. 13.50
Almas Tls. 14.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.60
Chemors Tls. 1.97½
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.75
Kroewoeks Tls. 22.00
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.32½
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.85
Shanghai Serembars Tls. 1.17½
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.75 XD.
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Philippines Tls. 90.00 October
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.10 Nov.

Direct

Tebongs Tls. 27.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.75 November
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.65 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.90 November
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.40 November

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended 1st November, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$28,572.85	$28,332.24
Loss by currency depreciation..	6,236.65	7,725.50
Effective Receipts	$22,336.20	$20,606.74
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23.25	28.89
Car miles run	73,056	64,031
Passengers carried....	1,310,588	1,269,270

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
492 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.

Though, as one of the directors remarked before, it was even harder to make the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., die than it was to keep it alive, it has at last given up the ghost, but with the chance that it may be re-incarnated under the new ownership of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. After two unsuccessful attempts to secure a quorum, there was another meeting yesterday, for the purpose of authorising the winding-up.

Once again, there was no-one present beyond the directors, but it was allowable to proceed, under the company law. Mr. John Prentice presided, supported by Messrs. H. P. Wilkinson, A. E. Algar and J. H. Osborne.

Mr. Algar said: This extraordinary meeting has been called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the two extraordinary resolutions which have been duly advertised.

At the extraordinay meeting held on Friday, April 28, last, after laying the position of the company before you, you empowered us to enter into negotiations with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., with a view to taking over all the properties and liabilities of the company and winding it up. We at once entered into negotiations with them and the best terms we could obtain (although we tried hard for better) were, "in exchange for all our properties, to take over all our liabilities and pay all expenses in connection with the liquidation and winding-up of the company." We much regret that the shareholders get nothing.

You may remember that we told you at the last meeting that we should probably have a further loss of Tls. 24,000 up to the end of April. Our accounts have been made up to July 19 and they show a nett loss (from January 1 to July 19, 1916) of Tls. 29,139.66.

The amount due the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is Tls. 100,000, same as before; to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Taels 174,055.11, as against Tls. 258,223.72 at the end of last year, a reduction of Tls. 84,168.61. But, on the assets side, the amount for furniture, spare parts, mill stores, wheat and wheat bags, flour and by-products, flour and bran bags, coal, bills receivable and sundry debtors was last year Tls. 131,353.45 and, on July 19, 1916, Tls. 14,019.09, a reduction of Tls. 117,334.36.

The debit at profit and loss account at the end of 1915 was Tls. 193,854.44 and on July 19 last Tls. 222,994.10, an increase of Tls. 29,139.66.

At the extraordinary meeting held on April 28 last Mr. Wilkinson, speaking as a shareholder in the company, said: "In going through these accounts, I find, taking your total liabilities and the capital as having been lost, that there are liabilities of Tls. 367,286.99. I find on the asset side and taking off the debit of profit and loss, which is put as an account entry on that side, that our machinery, buildings, property, furniture and plant, etc., should work out at Tls. 492,460.55.

"Taking our liabilities from our assets, there should still be a credit amount in a winding-up of Tls. 125,173.55. I have no doubt that the board will notice that and in any arrangement come to with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, that a better amount would be secured."

Mr. Wilkinson's figures as given in the report of the meeting are not correct. The liabilities after deducting capital should have been Tls. 366,314.97 and the assets, after deducting the debit of profit and loss account, Tls. 472,460.55 and the credit amount Tls. 116,245.58.

Taking our accounts for the present year up to July 19 and dealing with them in the same way, our liabilities, after deducting capital, are Tls. 278,120.25 and our assets, after deducting debit to profit and loss account, Tls. 355,126.15 and the credit amount, Tls. 77,005.90, as against Tls. 116,245.58.

In making the agreement we have with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., we have done what we considered best for the company and the only thing we could do and we advise your acceptance of it.

It was then formally proposed that, as the Company, by reason of its liabilities, is unable to continue its business, it be wound up voluntarily and that John Prentice and Albert E. Algar be appointed Liquidators, with power for any one of them to act alone.

To this there was an amendment, introduced by Mr. Wilkinson, that Mr. E. M. Ross be the sole liquidator and the resolution was carried as amended.

Unanimous consent was given to a second proposition that the conditional agreement dated September 14 between the company and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited, for the sale of the company's property and undertaking be approved and the liquidator be authorized to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Osborne said that, although the company had ended so unfortunately, he was sure the negotiators had done their best both to carry the company on and, when it failed, to get the best possible terms for the shareholders. That they had got so little was not their fault and he thought a vote of thanks was due to them. This was passed.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 1.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 5⅜d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6⅛d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London, October 31:

Spot: 2s. 5⅜d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 6¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS

London, November 1.—

Tenders for Bills and Transfers:	Deferred s. d.
Highest price	1 4 3/32
Tenders at	1 4 3/32
Receive	8%
Tenders for Transfers:	
Highest price	1 4 5/32
Tenders at	1 4⅛
Receive	8%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs.....13.855.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 5.000.000

RUBBER OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain, general agents for the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, have received a telegram from the manager in Sumatra, stating that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of October was 52,313 lbs.

U. S. TO START LABOR UNIONS IN THE ORIENT

State Federation of Labor Plans To Unite Orientals and Remove Menace of Competition

Eureka, Cal., October 5.—Organizing labor in Japan was practically agreed upon today in the California State Federation of Labor convention as the first necessary step in solving the Asiatic labor problem.

B. Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, a fraternal delegate to the convention, was virtually assured that a delegation of labor leaders would be sent to Japan to assist in organizing the workmen there in the campaign to raise their standard of living.

The theory is that when this is accomplished the Japanese automatically would cease to beocme a menace to American labor and that the boycott against them could be lifted.

The Japanese question led to a long debate. The federation adopted a resolution maintaining its boycott of Japanese labor. Details of the plan will be discussed by the convention tomorrow. Suzuki declared that the Japanese government would not interfere with the activity of California labor men in Japan.

The support of the federation was pledged tonight to the defense of Warren K. Billings, found guilty of murder in connection with the preparedness parade bomb plot, July 22, and the others accused with him.

There were nine dissenting votes to this resolution.

The handling of defense funds in such cases should be left to the federation, and not to outside solicitors, according to Paul Scharrenberg, re-elected secretary of the federation, and D. C. Murphy, the new president.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$725 B.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	4
Cathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	$900 B.
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def....	
"Shell".....	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	29s. 3d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$92 S.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13½ Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 83 S.
Hongkong Wharf....	$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 165 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref....	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 81 S.
Oriental.....	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 122½ S.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 138 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.85 Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 23 Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	Tls. 7
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.97½ Sa
Chempedak.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.55
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23¾ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8¼
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12.85
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian...	Tls. 12.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.32½ Sa
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Kalantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 89
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 31 was 103 tons and for November 1, 102 tons. The output for the month of October was 3,396 tons net."

END OF WAR CANNOT BE FORCED UNTIL 1917 DECLARE OBSERVERS

Lord Derby's Conclusions As To Its Termination Supported By Writer

GERMANY WILL FIGHT ON

Berlin Trusts Entente Will See Hopelessness Of Crushing Empire

By John L. Balderston

There will be, there can be, no peace in Europe before the end of the fourth campaigning season of the war. In so far as any prediction concerning any future event can ever be made with certainty it seems to me safe to state positively that the known factors of the situation make a conclusion of hostilities before September or October of next year absolutely impossible. Personally I think the war will last through the fourth winter and into 1918.

An attempt will be made here to consider the military situation as a whole, to examine the broad tendencies which will bring their influence to bear on the future course of the war without attempting the impossible task of predicting the result of individual campaigns. On my arrival in America for the first time since the earlier phases of the war I find among well informed people a disposition to regard Germany as beaten, the struggle already decided and virtually concluded. These beliefs naturally lead them to expect Germany to throw up the sponge in the near future. They say they do not expect the war to last through next winter or in any case beyond next spring. It is to correct these profound misapprehensions that this article is written.

No End in Sight in 1916

In the first place let it be remembered that for the war to end Germany must be beaten or the Allies persuaded that they cannot defeat Germany and must perforce accept a draw. Attention is concentrated at present on the entry into the war of Rumania, the prospect that Bulgaria and Turkey will be crushed, Russia installed at Constantinople and later the military power of Austria-Hungary completely broken down. These things may all happen in the 1917 campaign, although there is not enough time left before the snows block up the mountain passes in south-eastern Europe for any of them to happen this year. I believe they will all happen, and that by the end of 1917 a complete victory of the Entente Allies will have been won—everywhere, except on the main fronts, against Germany.

But the issue of these minor campaigns will affect the end of the war only as they tend to strengthen or weaken the position of Germany. If Germany can fight a defensive war successfully on her own frontiers, after her allies are beaten, the war will go on. There appears no insuperable reason why Germany, when Austria is eventually knocked out, cannot, after shortening her other fronts, hold the vital gap at Cracow into the valley of the Oder and the mountainous and almost impenetrable line across Bohemia to her own frontier of Bavaria. A successful defence of that line against a million men could be undertaken with 150,000 troops, provided Cracow were held, a British authority told me.

Germany Can Fight on Alone

There is no compulsion upon Germany to surrender to her enemies' terms if and when her allies are crushed, since so far from Austria and Turkey and Bulgaria helping Germany, it has been Germany who from the start has been compelled to furnish aid to her allies. "Austria is a millstone hanging around our neck," Prince Henry of Prussia remarked before the war, and his phrase has been justified by events. It is true that great forces now kept busy by Germany's allies can be later employed against Germany herself, but before the former are conquered they can be counted on to inflict enormous losses upon the allied armies.

Having grasped the point that the war will go on until Germany is beaten or the Allies convince themselves that they cannot beat her regardless of the campaigns against other Powers, let us consider the present military situation in its bearing on the duration of the war as viewed by both sides.

The allied viewpoint, or at least the French and British—I have not been in Russia—put in words that accurately represent the best information at my disposal, is this:

"Victory is now certain and we purpose to fight on no matter how long it takes until the German armies are thoroughly crushed and Germany is compelled to accept our terms. Whether the war lasts until our troops enter German territory depends upon whether Germany chooses to surrender unconditionally before the campaign goes that far. There are many angles to this war, and even when they are considered separately no hope appears for Germany in any one of them.

"On the sea Germany is helpless; her sortie at Jutland proved she had nothing up her sleeve that could successfully challenge the British fleet, and if Von Scheer comes out again it will be merely a throw of despair. The submarine campaign, the most serious menace against England, broke down helplessly, thanks to the skill and resourcefulness of the navy in developing new ways to trap the U boats, and, thanks above all, to the morale of the merchant marine. Germany believed that if she could sink say, 10 per cent of the tonnage of the Allies and drown a few thousand seamen the crews of the other ships would become panic stricken and refuse to put to sea. This assumption has been proved unfounded, and there has never been any trouble, even when submarines were most plentiful, in getting crews. Of course, the promise to President Wilson to stop illegal sea warfare was caused by the loss of most of the U boats, and the campaign will undoubtedly be resumed when another fleet has been built and the new crews are trained, but the result will be the same as before.

"Because of her helplessness at sea Germany is slowly strangling under the grip of the blockade. She cannot get cotton, and her efforts to substitute wood pulp for cotton in making high explosives have failed disastrously. She lacks copper and rubber, and when her allies are beaten will be unable to get gasolene. The food shortage is impairing the morale of the civilian population and the military efficiency of the soldiers. German credit is bankrupt, and her system of floating loan after loan secured only by paper has depressed the confidence of her wealthier classes.

Verdun Broke Teuton Offensive

"On land Germany's last chance to win disappeared when her onslaught failed at Verdun and her high command lost the initiative. She is now strategically on the defensive everywhere, and will remain so until she is beaten. We have already overcome her at one time enormous lead in supplies of cannon, machine guns and shells. The disparity of strength is increasing continually, for our manufacturing resources, now fully developed, are greater than those of the Central Powers, even without the important aid of the United States. In the other all important factor of land warfare—man power—the advantage is overwhelmingly with us, and is increasing every day. Germany no longer has any strategic reserve of men left with which to undertake a great blow, and if Hindenburg wants to get such reserve he must shorten his fronts and so release men from the trench lines, an operation we do not believe he could carry through without disaster. In any case, we already outnumber the Teutonic allies about five to three, counting only men equipped; they have already put all their men in the field, excepting boys who are coming of age, while Russia has unlimited human material left and England has arranged matters so she can keep her field army of eighty-six divisions, or 1,700,000 men, at full strength to the end of 1918, even if she loses 3,400,000 men between now and that time.

"The Germans are not fools, and they know all these facts as well as we do. They must know that their position is hopeless and that if they go on fighting they will not only lose more men and cripple themselves economically still more, but increase the severity of our terms. Therefore they may at any time decide to surrender and stop the war, and it is possible that the conflict may end very soon and most improbable that it will be prolonged beyond next year."

'Germany Can't Be Beaten'

So much for the viewpoint of the Allies. Intelligent German critics look at the same facts in this light:

"Germany can never be beaten. If our allies are eventually crushed we will fight on victoriously against a world of enemies until they realize they can never break through into the fatherland, and then they will stop and conclude a reasonable peace, which is all we ask. We admit our helplessness at sea for the moment, although Zeppelins and submarines may cause our chief enemy, England, to change her tune before the war ends. Talk by our enemies about our finance means nothing, for we are supplying ourselves with the materials of war, and so long as our own people accept our paper there can be no trouble. They will continue to do so regardless of questions of gold reserves, because of the lofty spiritual patriotism which animates us all and which our cold blooded enemies will never understand. The same spirit causes us to accept food privations, when they occur, although things can never again be as bad as they were early last spring.

"The new harvest is a good one, and the wise measure taken by the Government to insure that the food producing power of the land shall be utilized to the best advantage only began to bear fruit with this harvest. We shall now have enough of everything, not too much of one staple and not enough of the other, as in the past. As for cotton, copper and certain chemicals, it is true that without these our enemies would be helpless; but German science, which leads the world, has been able to find substitutes where substitutes were needed, even to extract nitrates from the air in quantities to supply all our needs. Our enemies should realize that the discipline, organization and efficiency which enable us always to win our battles with anywhere near an equality of force are not confined to the military sphere, but apply in all branches of the national life. These things are the expression of the German soul, and nations without such a soul cannot expect to reach our standards.

Now on the Defensive

"It is true that our allies by next year may be in sore straits. It is also true that the man power of our enemies is steadily rising, although we are not so badly off as they think. And undoubtedly, with all the world to draw upon, they will have more cannon and machine guns and shells, if they have not got them now. They can never imitate, however, the skill of our gunners, the brain power of our general staff, the heroism and endurance of our soldiers. If it be said that even these things may be overcome by fire superiority and superior numbers, we reply that Germany is now fighting a defensive war, and that the whole course of this war shows the army standing on the defensive has an overwhelming relative advantage over the attackers. The stand made at Verdun by the French army, so inferior to our own in every way, proves this, and consider what the British and French are doing on the Somme, where they have already lost between three and four hundred thousand men. Our losses are not one-third of theirs, and the longer they keep up such attacks the better we shall be pleased.

"Finally, even assuming that they force us to retire on the main fronts, they can never enter Germany and defeat us. As we shorten our lines our positions will be more strongly held, more difficult to break. And most important of all in the closing phases of such a war as this will be the factor of morale. We admit that the French have shown marvellous spirit, we honor them for it, but their country has been invaded, they have erroneously believed themselves to be fighting for their national existance, to free their own soil from a barbarous invader. Now suppose we retire, how can the same spirit exist? How can a Frenchman or an Englishman believe the lies about our aggressive intentions any longer when he knows that he himself is fighting not for the safety of his own country, but to destroy us? In such an event our soldiers and all our people would rise to heights of sacrifice and patriotism hitherto undreamed of, while the morale of the enemy would certainly decline.

"The end of the war, therefore, depends on our enemies. The end may not be far off, because our enemies knew the facts as well as we do, must realize they can never defeat us, and must know that if they wickedly continue their hopless attempts they must reckon with their deluded people afterward. They may at any time decide to stop, give us the guarantees we need to prevent such a wanton attack being made on us again, and restore peace to the world. It is up to them."

I have summed up the war situation as both sides look at it. The points of view represented are not those of jingoes and cranks in England and Germany, but of sober and responsible people. Both sides half expect the end of the war to come within a few months or by next spring at the latest. But when the rival opinions are set down side by side as above the fact stands out with startling distinctness that the reason each side thinks peace may come soon is because each side is convinced that its enemy must be about ready to give up. The Allies think it is obvious to every one, including Germany, that victory is only a question of time; Germany believes the Allies know in their hearts that they can never break down the German armies. A tremendous change of heart must take place somewhere before peace is possible.

My strong belief that no peace is possible for a long time to come is based on the temper of the peoples of Europe, France, and above all England, will not quit fighting until victory is won, or until it is manifestly impossible of attainment. I have tried in this article to show how wide apart are the conflicting opinions on the actual war situation. There can be no peace until Germany or the Allies come around to the opposite point of view. A decision in south-eastern Europe which may well be reached next spring or summer will not beat Germany, will only nerve her to greater prodigies of defensive effort and will not end the war.

It may be objected that all these opinion seem to assume a continuation of the present slow grinding process and that a great victory, a break through the German lines east or west, might precipitate a rout and destroy the military power of Germany in a few weeks. To this favorite dream of civilization and neutral opinion I can only oppose my own word that soldiers of the highest ranks in both French and British armies have assured me such a break through is impossible, for such men obviously cannot be quoted to this effect.

There is nothing that more enrages soldiers at the front than the talk of their home newspapers about breaking the line. Retirements may be forced, but to break through at one blow such a line as the Germans have constructed in France is about as practicable as to bridge the Atlantic.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
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NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: *9 Broadway.*

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... **Sh. Tls 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 31, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-30
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	15-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-15
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	6-8
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KELNER

BRITISH WOMEN FORM SOCIETY IN YOKOHAMA

New Association Aims To Aid Britain's War Interest By Various Means

Yokohama, October 28.—Another step by the British women of Japan to uphold England's interests in the war has been taken in the formation of the British Women's Association of Yokohama. It is hoped to enroll every British woman in Yokohama as a member in the organization, which was formed October 10 at a meeting of fifty-one women. British-born women, no longer British subjects, will be welcomed as honorary members.

The society aims to encourage all war funds and other projects. Beginning November 7, the association will have rooms open Tuesday and Thursday mornings in the British Naval Hospital. Members of the committee will attend to enroll members, receive subscriptions and superintend general work. A monthly subscription of fifty sen will be asked until the termination of the war.

All needlework will be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London.

The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. Chalmers; honorary treasurer, Mrs. Harold Bell; honorary secretary, Mrs. Syme Thomson, Committee, Mesdames H. Bent, E. F. Crowe, Healing, Higinbotham, Mollison, Stanton, Wevill, Wheeler, and Wright.

∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

3 Last 3 Nights 3
of the
"WHAT NOTS"
Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Total Change of Programme

"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
Japanese Butterflies; Latest Spirit Cabinet.

"CHARLIE"
in his latest Comic Songs.

"BERYL"
New Songs, Russian Dance and Classical Temple Dance.

BERYL, THE WARLEYS, CHARLIE
Sketches

"JEWISH AND YIDDISH DANCE"
Laughable and Comical.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
And a selected film programme.

GRAND MATINEE
Saturday, November, 4th at 3 p.m.

THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE
OR THE
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

The Great Moral Feature Film in Six Parts by Reginald Wright Kauffman

WILL BE EXHIBITED
At the
OLYMPIC THEATRE

From Friday to Monday
Nov. 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

MATINEE ON SUNDAY
Showing the Last Two Episodes
Of the
"BROKEN COIN"
and
OTHER NEW FILMS

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
The 3rd, 4th and 5th November

"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL."
The Two Final Series, entitled:
"THE WOLF'S PREY"
and
"THE MAN IN IRONS"

Also showing:—
"STENOGRAPHER'S TROUBLES"
Very Interesting Comic.

"LIEUT. PIMPLE'S STOLEN SUBMARINE"
A Very Farcical Comedy.

Dress Circle Seats. .....30 Cents

Matinee Sunday Afternoon as usual.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt-Phillips Company
LAST NIGHTS!

TONIGHT
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

SATURDAY
"ARE YOU A MASON"

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th
The latest London and New York Comedy Success
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7th
W. J. Locke's Delightful Comedy
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th
Last performance
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

Time and Prices as usual
Booking at MOUTRIE'S

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE CREW OF THE U. S. S. BROOKLYN
Will Present
"The Seventh Wife"
An Original Musical Comedy with New Music and Dances

Friday, November 10, 1916
Saturday, November 11, 1916

AS A BENEFIT

For the Dependent Families of the Sailors and Marines lost in the wreck of the U. S. S. Memphis.

Prices: $3, $2, $1.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
FOR
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
November 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th
and Matinee on Sunday

SHOWING
The 18th, 19th and 20th Episodes
OF THE
"BROKEN COIN"
and
Other New Pictures

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 4	3.30	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	"	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov	3	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus. R.V.F.
"	4	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br. C. P. O. S.
"	7	8.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	9	"	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	9	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr. Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov	3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr. Cie M. M.
"	8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
"	10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr. Cie M. M.
"	12	11.00*	Marseilles, London via H'kong	Kiyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br. P. & O.
"	20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glengyle	Br. Glen Line
"	27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br. P. & O.
"	30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec	4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
"	5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
"	8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr. Cie M. M.
"	15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlyer	Br. Glen Line
"	17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
"	17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
"	20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Jan	3	D.L.	London via Cape	Tencer	Br. B. & S.
"	17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov	3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
"	3	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
"	3	D.L.	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	4	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br. B. & S.
"	5	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am. C.M. S. S. Co
"	5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B. & S.
"	7	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
"	7	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. O. S.
"	7	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
"	9	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
"	11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
"	21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.
"	22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap. A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov	3	A.M.	Newchwang	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
"	3	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.
"	3	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus. R. V. F.
"	4	D.L.	Newchwang	Yochow	Br. B. & S.
"	4	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
"	4	D.L.	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
"	4	D.L.	Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	5	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
"	5	D.L.	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.
"	5	D.L.	Tientsin	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
"	5	D.L.	Tientsin	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
"	6	noon	Haichow, Eching	Singan	Br. B. & S.
"	7	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
"	8	D.L.	Newchwang	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.
"	9	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
"	10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
"	11	D.L.	Newchwang	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov	3	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
"	3	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
"	3	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br. Geddes & Co.
"	4	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
"	4	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
"	5	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
"	7	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
"	8	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Nov 2	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 2	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 2	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 2	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 2	Hongkong	New Sweden	3287	Sw.	E. F. A.	
Nov 2	Japan	Chikuzen maru	1449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Nov 2	Japan	Magellan	2962	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Nov 2	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 2	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 2		Ceylon maru	3977	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Nov 2	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 2	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 2	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & o.	NSCW
Nov 2	Amoy	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 2	Swatow	Linan	1352	Br.	B. & S	
Nov 2	Japan	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
Nov 2	Japan	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 2	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 2	American etc.	Tsuyama maru	4507	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.
" 2	Dairen	Kanju maru	1041	Jap.	Suzuki
" 2	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	616	Br	B. & S.
" 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2226	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	Newchwang	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 2	New York	Newby Hall	2840	Br.	S. Times
" 2	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	K.M.A.
" 2	Vladivostock	Tomsk	1170	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 2	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 p.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	399	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N B	Oct. 21	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 4th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via Ningpo.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and Tientsin.—The Str. Hsin Ming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Hongkong for Tientsin yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave Hongkong on November 2 at noon, and is due at Woosung on November 4 at 5 p.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on Novemeber 4, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf on Friday, November 3 at 4 p.m.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mails of October 1, left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday morning, November 2, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning. Due at Hongkong Saturday morning, the 4th instant.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mrs. J. G. Andersen, Miss P. Andersen, Miss M. Andersen, Miss S. Andersen, Miss N. Andersen, Miss S. Andersen, Mr. C. Hanser, Mr. P. Hurley.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru from Japan:—Rev. W. F. France, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mr. J. C. Lewis, Mr. E. O. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Inch and daughter, Mr. T. L. Bickerton.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru, from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. S. Komaru, Mrs. T. Hinako and 2 children, Mrs. Y. Miyake, Mr. T. Kojima, Mr. T. Haguri, Mr. K. Nakamura.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. C. S. Robingier, Mr. Hubbard.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Hubbert.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. Dickens, Miss Evans.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Mr. A. E. Regnell, Mr. C. H. Kragh, Mr. A. E. Lanning, Mr. Kreolen, Mrs. Wintzer.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Miss Mortheon.

Per M.M. s.s. Magellan from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Jenkins. From Kobe:—Messrs. O. R. Linnestad and T. S. Gilbings.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching from Amoy:—Miss Phillips and Capt. D. King.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Amoy:—Messrs. Chua You-yeng, She Toa-kong and She Toa-shing. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. D'Oliveyr, Misses Dalton and McNelly and Mr. Stubbs.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Wusu:—Rev. and Mrs. Minty and 2 children. For Hankow:—Messrs. C. A. Blank and W. S. Brashean. For Kiukiang:—Mr. Carrington. For Hankow:—Dr. Nilssen and Mr. Prescott.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mrs. H. E. Ramsay, Mrs. Wakeford Cox, Mrs. Hemmings, Mrs. A. H. Benzeman, Mrs. L. Jouranel and child, Mrs. G. Cook, Miss J. Ramsay, Messrs. W. H. Warrener and Donald L. Smith.

Launch Services

The tender Vulcan will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. on Sunday with the passengers and mail for the s.s. China.

Siccawei Weather Report

November 1.—There are still two distinct anticyclone, the one in northern Japan, the other in the Yangtze Valley. Low pressures and may be depression to the S. of Luzon. Monsoon along our coasts. Fine weather.

November 2.—Mist about sunrise. Cloudy and fine weather. Light rise of pressure.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, November 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	61.08	766 58
" " inches	30.12	30.18
Variation mm. for 24h	†1.56	†0.36
Variation mm. for 12h	†1.08	†0.64
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Km per hour	16	18
Wind Miles	9.9	11.2
Temperature Cen	18°6	16°6
Temperature Fahr	56 5	61 9
Humidity: co	95	79
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 1	Japan	Awa maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bonemia	4282	Aug.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 31	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	2798	Br.	Dollar Co.	10 p
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1		Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Nov 1	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 25	Hongkong	Glengyle		Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Oct 29	Tientsin	Haichang	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYB
Oct 30	Newchwang	Hangchow	43	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 30	Japan	Ide maru	4247	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OSKYW
Nov 1		Ichang	1228	Br.	B. & S.	OWSB
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Oct 20	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	1688	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 30	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct 31	Hongkong	Kamo maru	4940	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Oct 31	Hankow	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 1	Hankow	Kutwo	924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 1	Dalny	Keelung maru	1095	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
July 16	Hankow	Meiden	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 30	Hankow	Meisn	416	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Oct 31	Japan	Matsuyama maru	1886	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Nov 1	Vladivostock	Poltava	1060	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N.-T. Co.	8 p
Oct 29	Chinwangtao	Sagamaru	1546	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 31	Swatow	Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tsingmaru	1096	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 29	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	KND
Oct 30	Japan	Tona maru	948	Jap.	Satsuh Shokai	CMEW
Oct 30	Foochow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 31	Hankow	Taloo maru	1766	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 31	Japan	Taisei maru	1508	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDW
Oct 31	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
Nov 1	Swatow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.	

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1917

MONTEAGLE..... ....11 Nov. — EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov. — MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.

EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec. — EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 "

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S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	25
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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NOV. 5TH JAN. 12

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

RACE WEEK

ON and from Friday, the 3rd November, 1916, 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from Shanghai North to Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking and vice versa, available for the return trip until Thursday, the 9th November, 1916.

All trains except the Limited Expresses Nos. 1 up and 10 down will call at Henli during the holidays on application to the Station Inspector, Shanghai North.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.
11511

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

RACE WEEK

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Week-end Return Tickets at a fare and a half between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow, and between Ningpo and Yuyao will be available from Friday, the 3rd November, until Thursday, the 9th November, 1916, both dates inclusive.

J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.
11512

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.
6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of $10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—$6 for Gentlemen.
$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$3 for Gentlemen.
$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets....Price $2.00 each
Tea Tickets ....Price $0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Fourth Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1916.
11490

PITKIN'S PRODUCTS

We beg to notify the public that, in order to introduce our Products, we have opened a Show Room at No. 73 Range Road, where a fine display of PITKIN'S PRODUCTS is on view.

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NOTICE

Mr. Mena David Silas has been admitted a Partner in our firm and is hereby authorized to sign all cheques and documents for and on behalf of the firm.

Manila Shanghai Export & Import Co.
132a Szechuen Road.
Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1916.
11500 N 7

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Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.
11435

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Succession To Dutch Throne Raised Again

Deputy Advises a Settlement While Foreign Powers Have Their Hands Full

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, October 31.—A deputy in the Second Chamber today urged the Government to seize the present occasion, when the foreign Powers have their hands full, to settle the question of the succession to the Throne.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Foshmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Karonga	Oct.	23
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Nore	Oct.	30
Pembrokeshire	Sept	14
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov.	1
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Oct	7
Empress of Japan	Sept.	24
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 8
Narkin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Malta**	Sept 29	Nov. 11
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 10	Nov. 7
Manila Maru		Nov. 20
FROM NEW YORK		
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 5
Venezuela	Oct. 10	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct. 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 16
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 10
Yoded	Sept. 5	Nov. 30

**Transhipment from Colombo
*Due date is approximate

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.
Gives instant relief.
$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 = Midnight, 13^30 = 1^30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1954	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2303	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1., B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.
630	1230	2000		810	1410	2100	
528	1125	1858		702	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Kon Shang Mun arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1[illegible]
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Hangchow dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2[illegible]
Hangchow dep	8.21				3.50		Zah Kou arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	3.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.53	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.51	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.31			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.38			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.36	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.0[illegible]	8.2[illegible]	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.[illegible]	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.3[illegible]	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.53	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from $12 to $2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on November 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., $2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1917

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1917.

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 6, 7 and 9.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, May 28.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Saturday, June 23.

2 days Summer Holiday—Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 6.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Monday, October 1.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Wednesday, October 10

2 days Christmas—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.
11503

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after Today, 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
11371

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$21.50
Hankow „ „	21.00
House Coal No. 1	13.00
„ „ „ 2	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1	12.00
„ „ „ 2	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11502

COAL

	Per ton.
Hongay Coal (Lumps)	$23.00
Hankow „ (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi „ „	21.00
Japan „ No. 1	13.00
„ „ „ 2	12.00
„ „ „ 3	11.00
Kaiping Coke	22.00
„ Dust Coal	9.00
Charcoal 2 baskets for	1.00
Firewood 60 bundles for	1.00

Prices include free delivery to any part of Shanghai.

Order Books on application.

Special terms to large consumers.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE,
73 Range Road.
Telephone No. 3355.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was woozy; he'd been up all night—
His hair was dishevelled, his eyes were a sight.
And Bill has since vowed that henceforth, whenever
He drinks, 'twill be Crawford's, for ever and ever.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" HAS NO EVIL AFTER-EFFECTS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

18-19 Chaonfoong Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.
11454

LADIES' HATS at ½ Prices

Special Bargains
in
Wearing Apparel, Hosiery
and
Underwear for all
at
CANTOROVITCH'S Great Sale
103 Broadway
N 5

Customs Notification.

No. 861.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS: AUTUMN RACES:

ON each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of November, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1916.
11523

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	13.50
Japan Coal (No. 2)	12.50
Japan Coal (No. 3)	11.50
Charcoal, for 2 baskets	1.10
Firewood, 60 Bundles	1.00

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.
11256

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

NOTICE

A Memorial Service in honour of the late Sheng Kung Pao will be held on Sunday, the 5th November, 1916, at No. 110 Bubbling Well Road. 11501 N-4

PROFESSOR MONTES, Astor House,

will commence to give class lessons in dancing on and after the first day of November.

The new fashion dance (creation Montes)
PASSION WALTZ

CLASS LESSONS—for adults on Wednesday from 9.00 to 10.30 p.m. and Monday from 5.30 to 7.00 p.m.

CLASS LESSONS—for children on Thursday from 2.00 to 3.30 p.m.

Private and class lessons at pupil's residence on request.

Address: ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Announcement Extraordinary

The Management of The Carlton Cafe beg to announce that beginning Tuesday, November 1st, they will serve an elaborate luncheon daily, from 12 noon until 2 p.m. Price $1.25.

Also regular Table d'Hote dinner from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. Price $2.00.

We are also in a position, with our modern, up-to-date culinary department, to serve at a moment's notice a dainty little dinner party, wedding breakfast, or banquet, giving the best the market affords. We have recently introduced some very special dishes that would appeal to the most fastidious.

Supper served in Ball Room. Private Dining Rooms.

We are also catering to monthly boarders:

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner	$60.00
Tiffin and Dinner	50.00
Tiffin, single	30.00
Dinner, single	35.00

The Carlton Cafe

TEL. 2337

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

The resignation of Mr. F. J. Raven, as Managing Director of this Company, has been accepted as from this date.

Mr. R. H. Parker has been appointed Managing Director of this Company as from this date.

Mr. W. A. Adams has been appointed Office Manager of this Company as from this date.

By Order
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

Mr. F. J. Raven has been appointed General Manager of the Raven Trust Company, Ltd., as from this date.

By Order
RAVEN TRUST CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China.
November 1st, 1916.
11504

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.
11530 N.8.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. Compradore to finance new office. Tls. 1,000 needed. Salary $50. 2% commission. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
11535 N 5

PROOF-READER and office assistant, previous experience necessary. Portuguese. Temporary position only. Apply Rosenstock's Directory.
11526 N 4

WANTED, Salesman (European) to call on mills and factories. Engineer preferred. Capable of commanding a good salary. Position open January 1st, 1917. Address Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience, etc.
N 3

WANTED, American or European lady as assistant for Nouvautes atelier and office. Agreeable position for energetic lady with some artistic temperament. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.
11497 N 5

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lady wishes to give lessons in German, to ladies, gentlemen and children, at moderate price. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.
11529 N 9

MANDARIN TEACHER, having spare time in morning and evening, wants more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.
11527 N 7

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
11444 N 7

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.
10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

ROOMS to let, in private family, furnished or unfurnished, in Western district. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.
11518 N 4

TO LET, extra-large, furnished room, with separate bathroom, immediate occupation, $22 per month. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
11510 N 3

TO LET, furnished, bungalow in Bubbling Well district. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.
11497 N 5

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.
11437 N 4

PERSONAL

EDWARD LANGFORD: Everything all right. Communicate with mother. San Jose.
11521 N 3

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert teachers in modern ball-room dancing, introducing the latest craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.
11514

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG, experienced Chinese will do extra work, typing, translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
11532

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
11537 N 5

YOUNG LADY, unoccupied in the afternoons, would like extra work. Expert steno-typist, experienced. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.
11525 N 4

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

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WANTED to meet Chinese with capital, who are desirous of joining with foreigners, in the very profitable business of exporting hams, chickens, egg products and the manufacture of tinned meats from China. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.
11519 N 5

OPPORTUNITY: Partner wanted, with Tls. 4,500 cash to join me in a business that is new, safe, and which will pay very large profits in a short while. This is a splendid opportunity to become independent and wealthy, with a very small outlay of capital. Only applicants who are serious, have themselves the capital, and mean immediate business need apply to "Business," 23 North Szechuen Road.
11493 N 4

MISCELLANEOUS

SINGER Sewing Machine Co's. Sales and repairs Dept., P474 Nanking Road. 'Phone 2736.
11538 N 5

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SPACE in godown to let, at No. 5 Szechuen Road, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11515 T. F.

Exchange and Mart

BIRDS of Paradise for sale, beautiful for hat trimmings. Apply 19 North Szechuen Road, Room 4, between 10 a.m. to 12 (noon).
11529 N 9

BARGAIN, new kodak camera, 3a, postcard size, with extra back for plates, 3 double plate-holders. Lot $40. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.
11531 N 4

ADVERTISER would like to sell a Mappin and Webb platinum ring with diamonds. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
11534 N 8

FOR SALE, a few hand and treadle sewing machines, prices from $35 to $60. Apply to P474 Nanking Road. Singer's Sales Dept. 'Phone 2736.
11538 N 7

FOR SALE. Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (twin), five months old, in excellent condition, for $625; also side-car, only used a month, $200. Payable by instalments, if necessary. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
11522 N 7

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

OLD ENAMELS. Wanted to buy, collection if possible. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
11533 N 9

TYPEWRITER, Remington Junior, in leather case, brand new. Cost $150; will sell for $120. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.
11520 N 3

FOR SALE, motor boat, by Michigan Steel Boat Co. Length 18; beam 4½; draught 6"; Detroit kerosene or gasoline, 3½ h.p. motor, complete with battery, folding anchor and rope, oars, etc. Seats five people. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.
11513 N 4

FOR SALE, one very rare ram, with four horns, white curly coat, marked evenly with black patches both sides of face. A fine pet, or specimen for show. A beauty. Price Tls. 40. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.
11498

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11516 T F.